

Labour race to succeed Kinnock

Gould takes on Smith in fight for leadership

BY PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Smith and Bryan Gould are to contest the leadership of the Labour party in an election that is expected to take place in early July.

Mr Smith, the shadow chancellor, will start as the clear front-runner to replace Neil Kinnock, who will announce this afternoon that he is standing down after more than eight years in charge. Roy Hattersley, his deputy, will also relinquish his role.

The prospect of Mr Smith forming a "dream ticket" with Gordon Brown, the shadow trade secretary, or Tony Blair, the party's employment spokesman, as his running-mate for the deputy leadership was being pressed by influential party figures last night. The possibility arose after Margaret Beckett, Mr Smith's deputy in the Labour

Bob Worcester of Mori asks: Did we really get it wrong?
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Treasury team, had told party friends that she would not run for deputy leader.

Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley will stay in place until their successors have been elected at a special conference of party members, MPs and the trade unions. They are, however, keen to go as quickly as the party's election procedures can be completed so that a new team is in place before the autumn party con-

ferences and to allow Labour the maximum time and stability to prepare for the next general election. The contest timetable will be drawn up by Labour's general secretary and the ruling national executive later this week.

Mr Gould, the shadow environment secretary, and Mr Smith are expected to announce their candidatures tomorrow. Ken Livingstone, MP for Brent East, might also try to spearhead a challenge by the far left, but his nomination is unlikely to win the backing of 55 MPs required under the party rules.

Mr Smith already has powerful backing among Labour's affiliated unions and MPs, which account for 40 per cent and 30 per cent of the electoral college respectively. He will be supported by John Edmonds, of the GMB general union, Gavin Laird of the AEU engineering union, Paul Gallagher of the electricians' union, and, it is understood, Bill Morris, of the left-dominated Transport and General Workers' Union.

Some MPs were privately voicing fury yesterday over reports that Mr Smith's fight was already "sewn up" because of union support. He is expected to win the backing of several senior members of the shadow cabinet, including Mr Hattersley, Mr Brown, and Jack Cunningham, the shadow Commons leader and the man who ran Labour's election campaign. Robin Cook, the shadow health secretary, declared his backing yesterday and Mrs Beckett will also support him.

Mr Gould was receiving strong backing from centre and left MPs and it became clear last night that one key aspect of his appeal would be the dismantling of the union block vote. This could guarantee him substantial support in the party membership section of the college.

Mr Brown, whom many MPs hoped would put himself forward for the leadership, has always made clear to Mr Smith that he would not stand against him. Hopes that he or Mr Blair could be persuaded to stand for deputy were boosted last night by Mrs Beckett's apparent reluctance to enter the fray.

Mr Gould told the BBC that Labour would also have to broaden its appeal. "It is facile to believe we resolve our problems simply by changing the face at the top."



Currie: expected to rejoin government

Fowler likely to replace Patten

BY ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

SIR Norman Fowler, the former employment secretary who left Margaret Thatcher's cabinet to spend more time with his family, is expected to succeed Chris Patten as Conservative party chairman in the autumn.

There had been speculation that Sir Norman, who accompanied John Major on his election tour around Britain, would return to the cabinet as home secretary in the reshuffle, but the job went to Kenneth Clarke. Sir Norman is expected to play a significant role in the new administration and is favoured to take over when Mr Patten leaves Conservative central office.

The prime minister was last night considering lists of names for the middle rank and junior positions in his government. After further work today they will be named tomorrow. Edwina Currie, who resigned over the salmonella in eggs affair, is expected to return to the government.

Mr Patten, who lost his Bath seat in the election, was not given a cabinet post. Cabinet positions are rarely held for long without membership of the Commons or the Lords. He has advised the prime

minister against trying to get him back into the Commons by creating a by-election vacancy and has asked for time to consider his future. He is expected to stay on as party chairman until the conference in the autumn. Mr Major, who is keen to have Mr Patten back in the cabinet in a senior position, is happy to accommodate his wishes.

Senior party figures expect Douglas Hurd, who is one of Mr Major's experienced cabinet core, to retire as foreign secretary two or three years into the life of the new government. If he did so, that would

Continued on page 16, col 8

Germans dash hopes of interest cut

BY COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE vice-president of the Bundesbank has ruled out any change in German interest rates in the near future, effectively eliminating Norman Lamont's hopes of marking his retention as Chancellor with an early cut in Britain's rates.

Hopes of cheaper money, which building societies see as vital to revive the housing market, rose in the wake of the Conservative election victory when the pound surged in DM12.89, its best showing this year. But given the three-quarter point gap between German and British short-

term interest rates, Treasury officials and City economists fear that lowering the Britain's base rate from its present 10.5 per cent would leave sterling exposed.

Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank vice-president, speaking in Paris after a meeting of a key committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, said that his bank's concern about persistent inflationary dangers in post-unification Germany would prevent it adopting a more relaxed stance until late this year. "There is no likelihood of a

change in [German official interest] rates in the short term," Dr Tietmeyer said.

Britain resisted the last increase in German interest rates in December, while the rest of Europe was forced to match the German rise. But City economists believe that Mr Lamont is no longer under the same political pressure to cut rates and will prefer to wait until the pound is strong enough for him to lower base rate without fear of being forced by currency market to reverse it.

Tough stance, page 17

Women tip the scales against diet dictators

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN NEW YORK

AMERICAN women are discovering that it's OK to be fat — or if you wish to be politically correct, "differently sized".

A quarter of a century ago, militant feminists burned bras and across America secretaries stopped getting coffee for their bosses. In 1992, women's leaders have launched a craze for smashing weighing scales. From California to New York, a new movement of feminist consciousness is taking hold against the notion that thin is good and fat is bad.

The avant-garde has rallied for years against the tyranny of the slim. But in recent weeks the rejection of diets seems to have reached critical mass. "Scales are for Fish, Not For Women," declared a band of diet resisters in Huntington, West Virginia, in one of a spate of scale-smashing sessions. In the

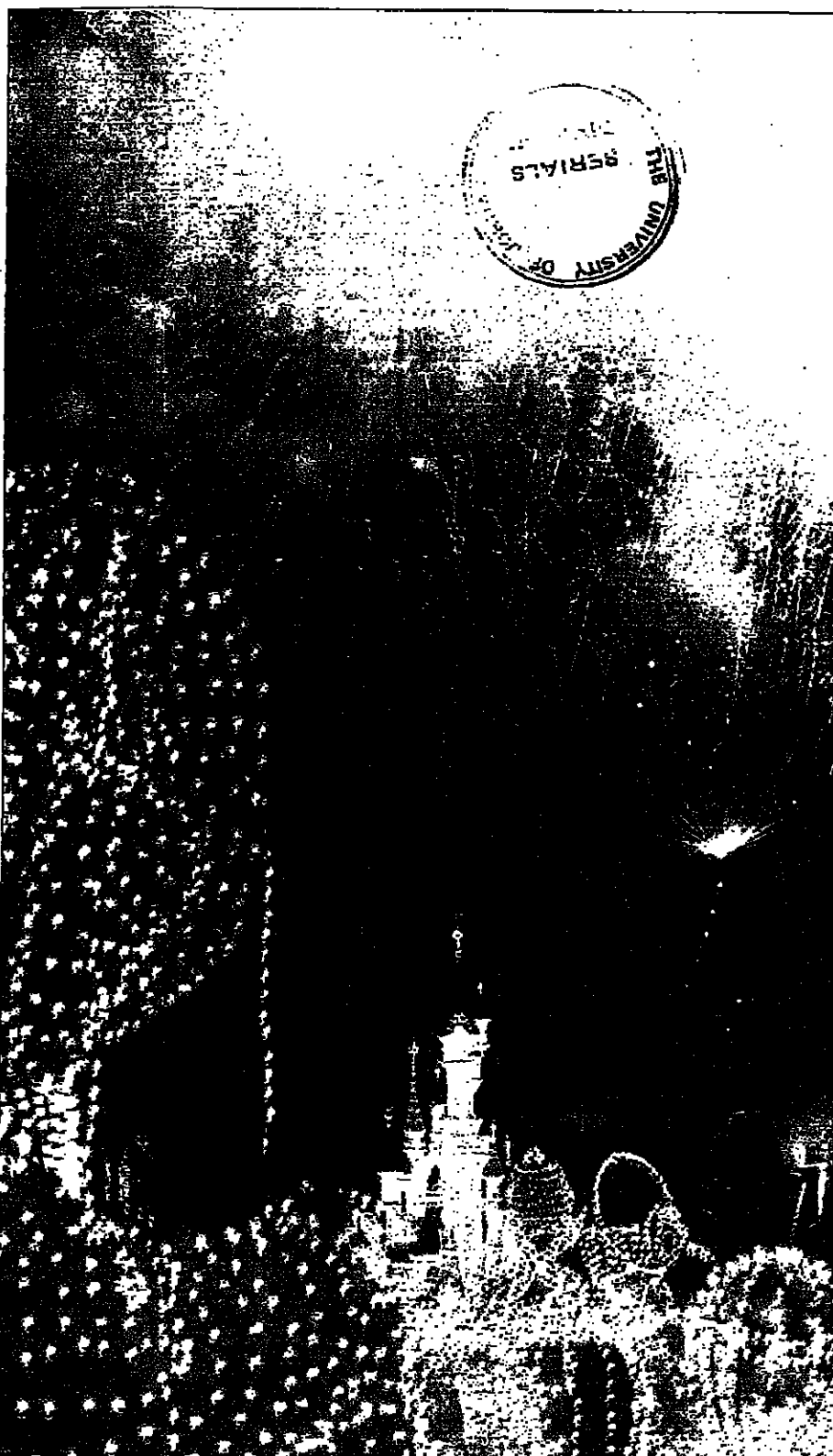
next few weeks, New York, San Francisco and Boston will be the scene of galas to raise money for "honouring and reclaiming women's bodies and appetites". Around the country, women are flocking to new recovery groups in which they struggle to regain their appetites after a lifetime of submission to the diet credo.

Medical authorities have been weighing in with ammunition to back up the feminist ideology. The government National Institutes of Health last week confirmed what most people already knew: that diets, followed by most American women, almost always fail and often lead to "yo-yo" cycles in which the dieter gains rather than loses mass. Dr David Kessler, the crusading young head of the Food and Drug Administration, proclaimed war on the American weight-loss industry. "Consumers need to know many weight-loss programmes are simply gimmicks. Others can be

downright dangerous," he said. Such talk — from the appointee of a Republican administration, moreover — is music to the ears of the campaigners, who see a historic turning point in the concept of body image.

Two New York writers, meanwhile, have come up with an essential reference work for those who fear that they may unwittingly be demonstrating insensitivity to minorities or damaging the self-esteem of "oppressed" groups, such as the obese. *The Official Politically Correct Dictionary and Handbook*, by Henry Bear and Christopher Cerf (Random House), sets out to help the unwary avoid such faux pas as "fat", or any of its old synonyms, like stout, instead of "differently sized".

Even the dead are not exempt from the new propriety, the writers say, citing a reference to "non-living persons" from the august *New England Journal of Medicine*.



Magic in fairyland: fireworks add brilliance to yesterday's opening of the \$4 billion Euro Disney park at Marne La Vallée, just outside Paris, with a giant Sleeping Beauty's Castle at its centre. There were protests from French cultural purists. Opponents plunged the park into darkness by blowing up an electricity pylon, but a

concert featuring Tina Turner and Cher went ahead with emergency generators. The opening was also disrupted by a transport strike by the Communist-led GGT trade union. Attendance was a fifth of the expected 250,000, but 11 million visitors are expected in the first year. Mickey's France, page 11; Diary, page 12

Jail siege pair guilty

Paul Taylor, a ringleader in the 25-day Strangeways prison siege in 1990, who was seen on television on the jail's wrecked roof, was convicted of riot at Manchester Crown Court John Spencer, 31, was found guilty on the same charge. Page 5

Judge sacked
An anti-abortion Irish High Court judge may take action against the government after he was sacked as Law Reform Commission president. Page 5

Crew change
Plans by a British airline to hire East European aircraft and crews for holiday flights are being fought by its rivals. Page 6

Lava advances
A tide of white-hot lava edged down Sicily's Mount Etna towards the town of Zafferana as weather delayed attempts by US helicopters to lower concrete blocks into its path. Page 9

Cup victory
A goal by Brian McClair gave Manchester United a 3-0 win over Nottingham Forest in the Rumbelows Cup final. Page 28

Back-to-work City defies the IRA

BY NEIL BENNETT AND STEWART TENDLER

BANKERS and stockbrokers worked round the clock with the police in the City at the weekend to ensure that it will be business as usual this morning despite the IRA bomb that wrecked the heart of London's financial district on Friday night.

The blast left three people dead and 97 injured. Scotland Yard yesterday named those killed as Daniela Carter, 15, Paul Butt, 29, and Thomas Casey, 49. Daniela was with her sister, Christina, eight, who is among the injured being treated at Guy's hospital for facial lacerations. She has not been told of her sister's death.

Yesterday, as work continued to prepare the City for a normal Monday, Scotland Yard began looking for a black car and two men seen near the white van used in the second bombing at Staples Corner, north London, close to the M1. The men were seen getting into the car at about 12.30am on Saturday.

Police so far have few other possible clues because the vans used in the two blasts were blown to bits. But they hope they may be able to trace the sale of one of them, which they believe was probably

bought in or near London. Staff from more than 35 banks and insurance firms were involved yesterday in the frantic effort to clear up their shattered offices or find alternative space. Fourteen buildings in St Mary Axe have serious structural damage. One insurance expert last night put the cost of disruption and repairs at £1.5 billion.

Sir Brian Jenkins, the Lord Mayor of London, said yesterday that the City had responded to the challenge with the vigour expected of an international business centre. "This great city will operate in the way it usually does tomorrow morning," he said. He added that he had great sympathy for the families of the dead and injured.

He advised employees who normally work in the area to call their firms' usual telephone numbers to discover where they were being relocated.

The worst of the damage to buildings is in St Mary Axe, the street where the vehicle containing the bomb was parked. Worst hit are the Balm

Months of delay, page 8

Pinto and Dorre take marathon honours

No records were broken by yesterday's London marathon, except perhaps for looking silly, reports Tim Jones

For the man in the rhinoceros suit, and others who may be still running and have not heard, the ADT London Marathon was won by Antonio Pinto of Portugal for the men and by Katrin Dorre of Germany for the women.

On a sharp and rather cold day, said to be ideally suited for the particular form of masochism, neither of them threatened world records and had to be content with \$55,000 (£31,000) each in prize money.

Clearly, the result represents the first problem to be tackled by David Mellor, Secretary of State for National Heritage, who is also responsible for sport. Although he has been dubbed the "minister for fun" he will be disappointed that although Britain had more than 22,000 entrants in the field of 24,000 runners from 77 countries, Paul Evans from Belgrave Harriers came in fifth in the men's race while Andrea Wallace, from Torbay, was third in the women's section.

From the moment Terry Waite, the former Beirut hostage, started the race, the field sorted itself out between the very serious, the extremely optimistic and the very silly. More than a thousand runners dropped out and, like the remnants of a defeated army, were taken to the finishing line at Westminster Bridge in buses. They pleaded bleeding feet, aching lungs and torn muscles. One complained that the course was too long.

St John Ambulance, which had 11,000 volunteers in the field, treated 4,706 runners, 12 of whom were sent to hospital. More than 60 on-lookers also received treatment and five of them ended up in hospital.

Others, who gave the appearance of needing urgent medical attention, abandoned any pretence at running and walked to the finish to discover that the crowds

Continued on page 16, col 2

Marathon report, page 26

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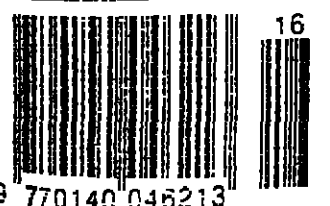
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Major turns to Thatcherites in cabinet reshuffle to rein in spending

JOHN Major fought the election on "caring Conservatism". Since his party's victory owed everything to his personality and coolness under fire, he had the freedom to construct his cabinet without a backward look. It is significant therefore that two key appointments have gone to the two keenest Thatcherites available.

Michael Portillo, his career dogged already with that dangerous "next prime minister but one" tag, has been brought in as chief secretary to the Treasury, where he will be responsible for trimming the levels of government spending and borrowing which have so alarmed the markets. Mr Major shared

John Major shows that he is still a Treasury man with a sharp eye for party management, Robin Oakley says

the view that Peter Lilley was advanced prematurely to the department of trade and industry by Mrs Thatcher. But he respects the former trade secretary's ability and, instead of dropping him as expected, has put him in charge of social security, with its £70 billion spending programme for 1992-3.

It is a sign that Mr Major, whose political instincts were shaped by his periods in the whips' office and as chief secretary and Chancellor, remains a Treasury man and a

prime minister with a keen eye for party management. Such Thatcherites of the "No Turning Back" group as remain in the Commons will be disarmed by the spending watchdogs he has installed.

The retention of the Eurosceptic Norman Lamont as Chancellor (a useful demonstration of prime ministerial loyalty) will also help to curb Tories who were ready to cut loose on Europe and the ERM if the election had been lost. Even with a majority of only 21, the government's

business managers do not see real trouble ahead on the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty. Mr Major, they emphasise, kept the Tory share of the vote at the same level in a recession as Margaret Thatcher achieved in 1987 in a boom and therefore has full endorsement for his programme.

Some of Mr Major's colleagues see potential tension in the arrival of Michael Heseltine at the revamped and more powerful department of trade and industry. After all, he used to argue the need for an equal force in Whitehall to counter the stifling power of the Treasury. But insiders have noted another sign of prime ministerial deftness. The DTI budget is one of the smallest in Whitehall. So even if Mr Heseltine does manage to increase it significantly in percentage terms, it will be no threat to the Treasury's overall strategy.

John Patten's promotion to the cabinet has been a long time coming. But he has been paid the compliment of advancement to the department which Mr Major sees as an absolute priority. Education policy was picked out for a specific launch in advance of the rest of the Conservative manifesto, and the former Oxford don with the easy despatch box manner has a chance to make his name in the front rank of politics. Extension of choice in education and health is to be a key theme of the parliament and the choice of two good communicators in Mr Patten and Virginia Bottomley to head the education and health ministries is a sign that it will be full steam ahead with the reform programmes.

The prime minister's associates say that he was insistent there would be no tokenism in his government: Mrs Bottomley and Gillian Shephard are in the cabinet because they have already proved themselves effective ministers.

William Waldegrave's move from health secretary to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is not the demotion

some have imagined. Mr Major believes he made a fair fist of defending the health service reforms. The Citizen's Charter, which virtually disappeared from sight during the election, is very much the prime minister's baby and he sees a better delivery of public service as a key component of the political agenda through the 1990s.

Mr Waldegrave will be working closely with Mr Major to give the charter political impetus. He will be in charge too of civil service reform, a subject of some interest to him as a former member of Edward Heath's think tank. Downing Street is pushing hard for an improvement in open government and access

to personal records. John MacGregor, in his eighth government job as transport secretary, inherits the hot potato of British Rail privatisation. The former leader of the Commons is said to relish getting back to a business-oriented job and is likely to press on rapidly with the paving bill for rail privatisation.

Tony Newton, the former social security secretary and one of the best debaters in the Commons, is a well-liked minister who is seen as a natural successor to Mr MacGregor in a job which requires the maintenance of good relations with the other parties.

Leading articles, page 13

Hectic round of foreign visits ahead

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

FOREIGN affairs will dominate the prime minister's agenda for the rest of the year. John Major is to make an early visit to President Bush in Washington, probably in May.

Early in June comes the United Nations conference on environment and development "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro, which clashes with the Trooping the Colour, traditionally attended by the prime minister. Mr Major was the first senior world leader to announce his readiness to go to Rio and has pressed others to do the same.

In June also comes the Lisbon European Council marking the end of the Portuguese presidency of the EC before the handover to Britain on July 1. The Portuguese have been struggling with the EC response to the GATT negotiations on freeing up world trade, the revision of the Common Agricultural Policy and the refinancing of the Community to meet the obligations entered into at Maastricht.

These problems are likely to continue into the British presidency which Mr Major and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, have said will be used to focus on CAP reform, with particular emphasis on reducing costs, giving greater rein to market forces and giving more weight to the environment.

There will be a British push on completing the single European market, with particular attention to life assurance, air travel, road transport, public procurement and energy. Britain will also seek to give a significant boost to widening the membership of the EC.

Mr Major and Mr Hurd want to see Austria, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Switzerland in swiftly and east European countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary in by the year 2000.

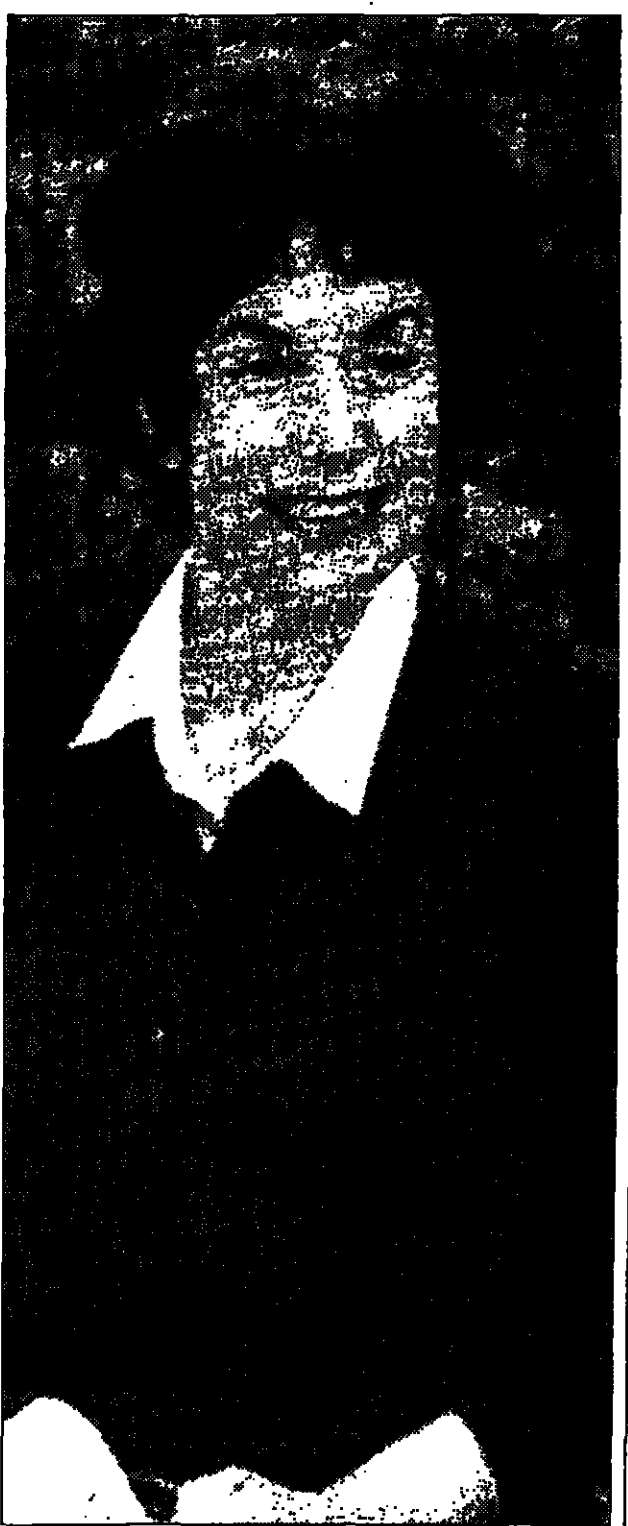
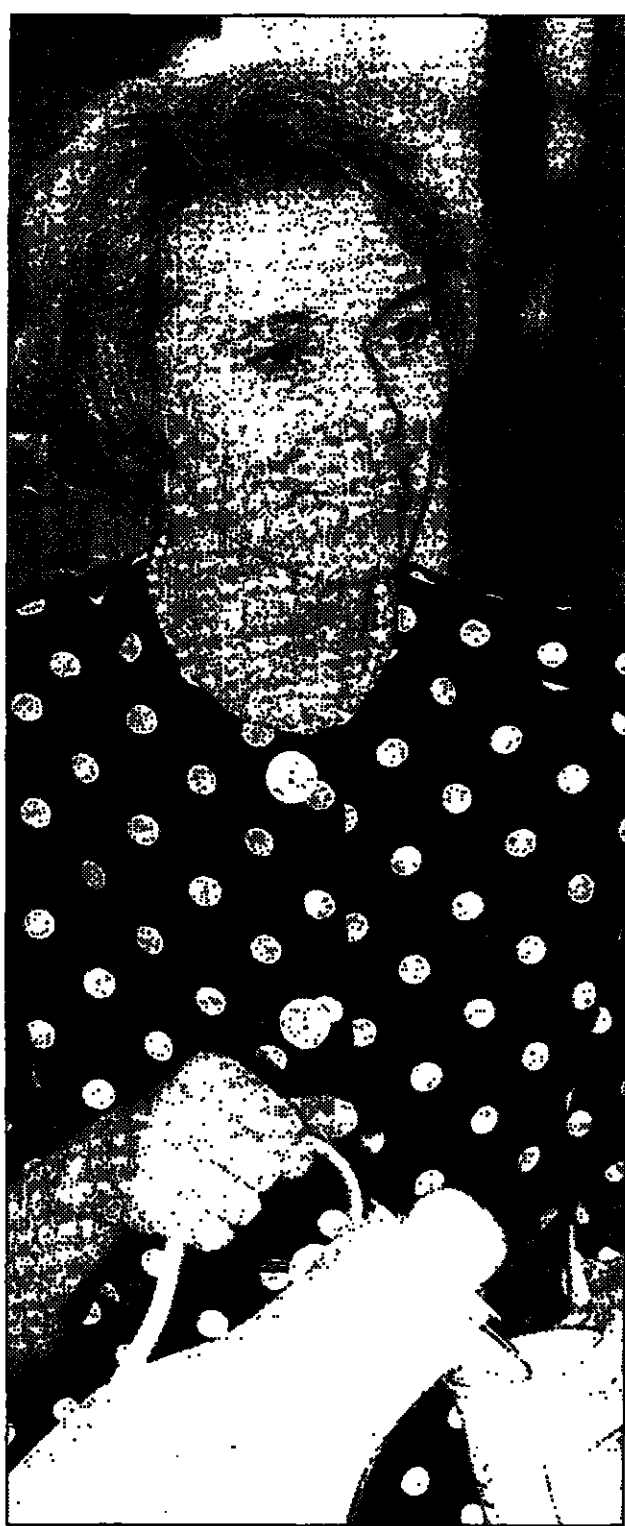
In the first week of July comes the G7 summit of the leading industrialised nations in Munich. Mr Major, who chaired last year's G7 in London and who has been pushing Russia's interests in the IMF, is expected to play a considerable role in discussions about continued aid for the former Soviet Union. In the run-up to the Edinburgh EC summit in December at the end of the British presidency Mr Major will have to conduct shuttle diplomacy around Europe's capitals.

In addition to those calls he has accepted an invitation from the Indian prime minister to travel to India in October/November and he is due to visit President Bush and the prime minister of Japan in his capacity as EC president during the second half of the year.

Back home, there first comes the recall of Parliament on April 27 for MPs to be sworn in and the election of a new Speaker. The state opening of Parliament and the Queen's Speech follows on May 6.

Priority will be given in the parliamentary programme to the finance bill implementing the rest of the budget outlined on March 10 by Norman Lamont, to a revised asylum bill tightening controls over bogus applications and to a bill ratifying the Maastricht treaty.

Bills on education, trades union law, British Rail privatisation preparations and "rents into mortgages" schemes will follow in the autumn. An early government decision is expected on ordering the fourth Trident submarine.



At ease: the two women in the cabinet relaxing yesterday, Virginia Bottomley, left, and Gillian Shephard

Bottomley does a lap of honour

The cabinet's new women wasted no time in getting down to work yesterday, Joe Joseph reports

Like a Formula One racing car that needs to do a few extra circuits after the race is over to slow down gradually, Virginia Bottomley was still shaking hands with her constituents and grinning for press photographers yesterday long after all the ballot papers had been counted.

Having been returned by the voters of Surrey South West with another huge majority, the new health secretary, who joins Gillian Shephard, employment secretary, to give the cabinet its first women representatives since Margaret Thatcher, was doing her rounds.

The first stop after lunch was a visit to the Meath Home in Godalming which looks after 60 women aged 26 to 84 with epilepsy or learning difficulties. Mrs Bottomley, a trustee of the home, sees it as a shining example of care in the community. Many of its residents would once have been confined to long-stay hospitals "out of sight, out of mind", she said.

In choosing Mrs Bottomley, John Major may have been impressed by her bedside manner. She worked in the NHS for twelve years, albeit in child

guidance clinics in south London and then on the Medical Research Council, though she talks like a jolly waster.

"It's very exciting," she told the women at Meath House. "I've got this new job. It's up in London. In Parliament and it's all about finding new places like the Meath centre."

When politicians say things like this they often sound patronising, especially when there are journalists taking notes. Mrs Bottomley's NHS experience serves her well and she sounds genuinely concerned, which she is. She is a frequent visitor to the centre, which is near her Surrey home.

While the women settled down for a game of bingo, Mrs Bottomley spoke again of her commitment to an NHS that is "available to everyone, free at the point of delivery", adding that Mr Major's unequivocal support for the health service had "nailed the Labour lies" about privatisation.

"Not only do I want to carry forward the implementation of the NHS reforms, you've also got the implementation of care in the community. Also on my agenda is the white paper on health for the nation, so that we can genuinely become a health service not just a sickness service ... John Major's plans for the 1990s and beyond are hopes and aspirations which I strongly endorse."

Mrs Bottomley entered Parliament in the 1987 general election and has been rapidly promoted. She was parliamentary under secretary of state at the social security department in 1989 before moving to the Treasury.

She was a member of Norfolk County Council for 12 years and chairman of Norfolk health authority. She graduated in modern languages from Oxford and speaks fluent French.

Pruning in her garden yesterday, she said: "I love gardening because I like creating things. I like getting back to earth."

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Ministers tackle their in-trays

AS new cabinet ministers sit behind their desks for the first time, *Times* specialists set out their priorities, starting with a newly-created department.

The department of National Heritage is made for David Mellor, its first chief. He has a passion for music and an enthusiasm for sport which he shares with John Major. It takes in broadcasting, tourism, heritage, films and the new national lottery.

The arts world is looking forward to have a voice in cabinet equal to that of Jack Lang, France's powerful culture minister, often seen as the ideal model. But Lord Palumbo, the Arts Council's chairman may have to talk hard to persuade the new minister not to take away from the Arts Council responsibility for funding major companies such as the Royal Opera House.

Prison reforms, police efficiency and costs, asylum seekers and public perceptions about rising crime are certain to figure high among the topics awaiting Kenneth Clarke.

Chief constables have warned of a new rise in the number of prisoners in police cells, which stood at more than 1,800 a day last week. Mr Clarke is expected to continue plans to give the prison service agency status with semi-autonomous powers. Another priority could be to resurrect the asylum bill which was lost in the last parliament.

Top of the in-tray for Lord Mackay is reform of the legal aid scheme and the dispute with solicitors over his proposals for fixed fees in place of hourly rates in magistrates' courts. An intense period of negotiations is likely with the Law Society. Other unfinished matters include the Law Commission proposals for scrapping the present fault-based system of divorce and a conciliation service for separating couples.

The government will use its new mandate to press ahead with health service reforms, paving the way for more trust hospitals and more GPs running their own budgets.

In 1991 57 became trusts, with a further 99 at the beginning of this month. William Waldegrave gave a further 153 permission to apply. A similar boost is expected for GP fund-holding.

Another priority will be the patient's charter.

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TOM CLANCY



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WH SMITH

More to discover

MPs and unions are poised to back John Smith

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

JOHN Smith is favourite to succeed Neil Kinnock. He is shown consistently by polls to be the public's choice.

It seems unlikely that his shadow budget, which some inquests have suggested contributed to Labour's defeat, will be held against him.

As for those who will make the decision, a large majority of Labour's 271 MPs seem to back him, and the unions, which hold a 40 per cent say in the contest, are waiting to give him their support.

While that may guarantee victory for Mr Smith, it may also mean that the expected leadership contest, in which Bryan Gould seems likely to emerge today as the main challenger, may have an edge of bitterness that Neil Kinnock is praying that the party can avoid.

For all Mr Kinnock's wide-ranging democratic reforms, the unions retain an important, if diminishing, say in the party's affairs. Their voting strength at the Labour conference, at present just

under 90 per cent, is to be cut by stages to 50 per cent. However, they still retain a 40 per cent say in the election of the party leader and deputy leader. Anyone who can win over the union section is almost half way there.

What angered many frontbenchers yesterday was to read Sunday newspaper headlines suggesting that Mr Smith's election was virtually a foregone conclusion because the big unions were supporting him.

That is unfair to Mr Smith. It is almost certain that were the election to be held today purely on a vote of party members, or on a vote of the MPs as happened before the election of Mr Kinnock in 1983, the shadow chancellor would win easily.

But that, say Labour frontbenchers, is not the point. They do not want to be steamrollered, as several of them made clear yesterday. Mr Smith may be the best candidate but the party should use a leadership election to look at why the party had lost its fourth election in a row, and to plan the way forward.

While observing the niceties yesterday and not declaring himself in advance of Mr Kinnock's resignation statement, Mr Gould made plain that one of his campaigning planks would be the end of the block vote as it is today constituted. "I want to see us moving as rapidly as possible to a full one member one vote system. People who are not members should not have a vote," he said in a BBC interview. It is a cry of which much will be heard over the next three months.

It was almost as if the clock had been turned back 10 years yesterday as Labour insiders discussed the permutations for the leadership and deputy leadership races. One story circulating was that Bill Morris, of the left-wing transport workers'

union, was supporting Mr Smith, of the rightwing GMB, so that the other unions would back the leftish Margaret Beckett for the deputy's job.

There was talk that some of the union leaders were hoping to persuade Mr Morris that Tony Blair or Gordon Brown, both TGUW sponsored, would be a better bet than Mrs Beckett. Later, it became clear that Mrs Beckett was not pushing herself forward in any case.

A Smith-Blair or Smith-Brown ticket appeared to be likely. Meanwhile on the fringe of the deputy race, John Prescott was considering whether to enter the fray, pledging to turn Labour into a mass party, boosting its membership by encouraging trade unionists to enrol.

A contest between Mr Smith and Mr Gould will also prompt a sharp economic debate within the party. The two of them have long differed on economic policy.

Mr Gould, a long-time Euro-sceptic, has privately challenged what he has seen as Mr Smith's Treasury orthodoxy, and it has always been assumed that one of the reasons that Mr Kinnock moved Mr Gould from his economic team — he was formerly shadow industry secretary — was because their views were not compatible.

Only yesterday Mr Gould called for a realignment of the pound with the European exchange-rate mechanism, an idea to which Mr Smith is utterly opposed. Others on the soft left, notably Mr Prescott and David Blunkett, are believed to share Mr Gould's line on key economic issues.

Mr Smith looks likely to be the winner in July. But because of Mr Gould's campaign it may be the last time the unions have such an open say in the election of a potential Labour prime minister.

Leadership contest, page 1



Gloomy outlook: a downcast Neil Kinnock in London yesterday

Beaten Kinnock stays silent

NEIL Kinnock emerged briefly from his family home in west London yesterday, refusing to comment on his political future. Accompanied by his son Stephen, aged 22, he looked pensive as he drove away from the house, saying nothing to newsmen gathered outside.

Earlier in the day his wife Glenys appeared at the red front door of their terraced house in Clovelly Road, Ealing, to collect a gift from a well-wisher. Later a girl, aged about 10, wearing a red Lab-

our roseette and accompanied by an older man, left a large bottle of red wine on the doorstep with a letter of support.

Mr Kinnock entered Parliament at the age of 28. He had graduated with a BA degree in industrial relations and history from University College, Cardiff, and spent three years as a tutor for the Workers' Educational Association. Since then, his life has been centred on Westminster.

Mr Kinnock became leader in the wake of Labour's ca-

lamitous 1983 general election performance, with many observers predicting the party would disintegrate. He showed immense courage, consistency and determination changing Labour's policies, programme and presentation while rooting out the left-wing infiltrators and overhauling the party machine.

Now at the age of 50, and with no ministerial career, he is too young and inexperienced to assume the mantle of Labour's elder statesman.

Why the polls were blamed

Robert Worcester describes how an army of floating voters kept the country guessing

THE polls got it wrong... or did they? We know a great deal more now, 48 hours after the swings measured in results from such constituencies as Sunderland South (safe Labour), Guildford (Surrey stockbroker belt, equally safe Tory), and most of all Basildon (Home County home of C2s) told us that the Tories had won an unprecedented fourth term in office.

At the outset of the campaign, Andrew Neil, editor of *The Sunday Times*, authorised a post-election recall survey on the people that Mori had been interviewing on the paper's behalf each week during the campaign to see how they had voted, if they had switched, why and when. By 10pm on Friday we had received these results from post-election interviews with 935 electors.

Further, BBC's *On the Record* television current affairs programme had Mori set up a panel of floating voters whose votes would determine the outcome of the election — or not. These people were also interviewed week after week during the campaign and 1,090 were contacted throughout Friday.

The findings from the eve-of-poll survey gave us the first clues. As I reported on Saturday in the final week's interview for the *Sunday Times* panel, Mori found that 4 per cent of all respondents were Liberal Democrats who still said they might change their minds, a third of these said they believed that John Major would make the best prime minister.

I also reported in *The Times* that no fewer than 29 per cent of Liberal Democrats still, on the eve of the election, denied that their minds were made up and thought they still might switch their vote; many did, I said.

Now, 48 hours and more than 2,000 re-interviews later, we know that 11 per cent of Liberal Democrat supporters a week before polling day switched to the Tories on the day, as did 4 per cent of Labour intenders. Further, 8 per cent of Labour intenders switched at the last minute to the Liberal Democrats. We

know from the *Sunday Times* panel that no fewer than 8 per cent of voters said that they did not make up their minds until the final 24 hours of the election, and another 13 per cent said they decided during the final week.

Voters' reasons for switching at the last minute are fascinating. Twenty-nine per cent said their reason for eventual party support was that they liked that party's policies and 13 per cent said they disliked the policies of other parties; 10 per cent liked the leader of the party they switched to and 6 per cent disliked the leader of the other parties.

Among those who switched to the Conservatives in the final week, 12 per cent said that tax was a major factor and 6 per cent said the economy. None of those who switched to Labour said that these reasons were of any influence.

Much speculation has been given over the "tabloid effect" and Brian MacArthur of *The Times* has done his best to isolate that effect. His conclusion is that the support of the Tory tabloids, especially *The Sun*, was crucial to several of the key seats, including Basildon, where they believed that John Major would make the best prime minister.

Finally, some commentators said that some people lied to the pollsters. We find little evidence for that. Instead, the fact that only 63 per cent of the electorate say that they had decided for whom to vote before the campaign began suggests that this was an election between reluctant choices.

As in past elections some 80 per cent said they had decided before the campaign started.

Robert Worcester is chairman of Mori and visiting professor of journalism at City University, London.

Mellor gives BBC pledge

Anger towards the BBC for what many Tory ministers and backbenchers felt was biased reporting during the election campaign will not be translated into policy as the new heritage ministry, headed by David Mellor, contemplates the renewal of the corporation's charter in 1996 (Melinda Wistock writes).

Mr Mellor, a former broadcasting minister in the Home Office, yesterday told Radio 4's *The World This Weekend* that the government would not settle old scores, real or imagined, with the corporation. The corporation says its coverage was fair and accurate throughout.

The government plans a green paper on the corporation's future, its funding and services, this year and wide public consultation. The Tory manifesto said the corporation's charter would be considered "against the background of the much more varied and competitive broadcasting environment which our policies have created".

Buyers show confidence

A combination of the fine weekend weather and the post-election "feelgood factor" saw potential buyers visiting estate agents, travel agents and car salesmen at the first signs of renewed consumer confidence.

But some estate agents are predicting that it will be after Easter, and possibly not until there is an interest rate cut, before enquiries translate into sales.

Race charge

Conservatives in Cheltenham were accused of racism by colleagues. Chris Smith, the campaign press officer, demanded a search for a group within the local association which allegedly planned a celebration after it was announced that John Taylor, the Conservative election candidate, had lost.

Clean Greens

Green party members set up a special operation in Truro, Cornwall, to collect thousands of unwanted election leaflets and posters.

Rebels risk Labour split over campaign of protest

By Kerry Gill

LABOUR in Scotland was last night contemplating a ruinous split as senior party members, rebel MPs and trade unionists called for a cross-party alliance to defy government policy. Some MPs have called for civil disobedience.

A rally in Glasgow was the first demonstration organised by Scotland United, formed within hours of the Tory victory, and was attended by nine Labour MPs as well as Liberal Democrats and many council leaders.

Labour risks big losses at next month's district council elections because of its failure to win the election and deliver home rule. Some Labour MPs admit that its support is likely to be eroded by frustration at the Tory victory.

George Galloway, Labour MP for Glasgow Hillhead, one of those behind the new group, said that it was a patriotic front against the Tories. "We don't seek confrontation," he said. "It's the government who will cause that. It follows that if a government has no mandate, you must resist its attempts to exercise one."

Asked what form extra-parliamentary resistance would take, Mr Galloway said: "It

would be foolish for me to predict. Let's say 'Watch this space'."

William McKelvey, MP for Kilmarnock and Loudoun, said: "Throughout the campaign people were saying to me 'This is the last time we will vote for you, Willie, unless you deliver a Scottish parliament'... There is a vacuum in Scottish politics and there could be some kind of explosion."

The movement has embarrassed the Labour leadership. Many fear that Scotland United will recreate old divisions and wreck Labour's campaign in the council elections.

Anne McGuire, Scottish party chairwoman, said: "There are some ill-considered proposals floating around by self-appointed people. Civil disobedience opens a can of worms I don't think people always grasp when they start to talk about it. The party has always considered that the way to operate in a democratic society is through democratic means."

None the less, the pressure group's membership grew at the weekend. Members include Campbell Christie, gen-

eral secretary of the Scottish TUC, Charles Gray, leader of Strathclyde regional council, and Canon Kenyon Wright, chairman of the Scottish Constitutional Convention. He backed civil disobedience short of violence.

Speakers at the rally demanded a referendum on the constitution, as sought by the Scottish National Party. The nationalists are sympathetic to Scotland United, but are expected to wait before any endorsement. Alex Salmond, the SNP leader, will be hoping that Labour's disarray will help his party in the council elections. He said the SNP would concentrate on the constitution next month.

The Tories' unexpected increase in MPs from nine to eleven in Scotland is likely to result in a hardening of attitudes against devolution. Those Tories who did best, such as Ian Lang, the Scottish secretary, gained from campaigns to keep the Union in its present form.

Donald Dewar, Labour's Scottish spokesman, last night urged the government to hold a multi-option referendum on the constitution, including devolution, the status quo and independence.

Weary voters once again under siege

By Douglas Broom, Local Government Correspondent

THE Conservatives may have an overall majority at Westminster, but for voters in most of mainland Britain, electioneering is about to begin all over again.

Barely pausing for breath after the most closely fought general election since the second world war the party machines will today launch themselves into a four-week campaign for control of 3,792 seats on local councils in mainland Britain.

For Labour the local elections on Thursday, May 7 offer a chance to prove that they can still defeat the Conservatives, while the Tories will seek to follow up John Major's success by regaining control of some councils lost last year. Liberal Democrat strategists will count on their record as the party that re-

on local issues to demonstrate that it remains a potent third force.

In Scotland, where all 1,158 seats on the 53 district councils will be up for election on May 7, the nationalists will have an opportunity to restore their political fortunes and regain at local level some of the power lost last week. South of the border voters in England and Wales will be asked to elect new councillors to fill one third of the seats on all of the 36 metropolitan district councils and 155 of the 333 shire district councils.

Labour expects to do well in the metropolitan areas where it controls all but three of the councils. The Tories,

in Greater Manchester, could lose seats if the general election swing to Labour is repeated.

In the shires, the results will be watched closely for evidence of second thoughts by the electorate on its verdict last Thursday. The parties' biggest fear is that it will prove harder than usual to persuade voters to turn out again only a month after the general election.

Turnout at local elections is traditionally much lower than in national polls although the community charge was credited with boosting the average in metropolitan areas from 38.8 to 46.3 per cent of the electorate. This year the impact of the charge, which the government is now committed to abolishing, is likely to be

have fallen sharply since the Chancellor switched part of the burden of local taxation to VAT in last year's Budget.

There will be chance for voters to express their views again in Bath, where Chris Patten, the Tory party chairman, lost his seat last Thursday, mirroring the fate of the Tory councillors who lost control of the city council in 1990.

Huntingdonshire district council, which includes John Major's home and constituency, has 18 of its 54 seats, most of them Tory controlled, up for re-election.

Neil Kinnock will be spared a similar local test of his party's popularity. Councillors on Labour-run Iswyn borough council in Gwent, which covers his constituency, are not due to go to the polls until 1994.

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Jury convicts ring-leader who shouted inmates' grievances from roof of wrecked prison

Strangeways siege pair guilty of riot

By RONALD FAUX

PAUL Taylor, one of the ring-leaders in the 25-day Strangeways prison siege in April 1990, who was seen on television complaining about prison conditions from the wrecked roof of the jail, was convicted of riot by Manchester crown court yesterday.

After 13 hours of deliberation, the jury also found John Spencer, aged 31, guilty on the same charge, but acquitted Alan Lord, aged 30, and Andrew Nelson, aged 32. As the guilty verdicts were announced, Spencer walked immediately from the dock to the cells below the court. Taylor merely nodded when Mr Justice Mantell told him to leave the dock.

The judge then ordered the jury of six men and six women to retire again to consider verdicts on the four remaining accused. He said that he would not pass sentence immediately on the two convicted men.

Taylor, jailed in 1988 for theft, deception and assault, and Spencer, who is serving seven years for robbery, heard the verdicts in silence behind security screens in the dock where for 12 weeks more than 100 witnesses have given evidence about the riot and subsequent siege, the longest in the history of the prison service.

Taylor, whose home is in Liverpool, became a central figure in the siege, frequently

addressing the outside world from the wrecked roof of the prison's A block using a traffic cone as a megaphone.

He had insisted that the riot, which wrecked Strangeways and caused damage that will cost about £60 million to repair, had not been intended. He said that only a sit-in protest against prison conditions had been planned.

But Taylor did admit grabbing the microphone from the Rev Noel Proctor during the Sunday morning service in the prison chapel on April 1, 1990, and addressing the 300 prisoners at the service.

A tape recording of Taylor's voice was played several times to the jury during the trial. He could be heard over the growing mêlée, saying: "This gentleman has spoken about the blessings of the heart. He has spoken about how Jesus can take away the hardness in your heart. I would like to touch on how prison brutalises you."

At that point the violence erupted and prison staff were overpowered and had their keys taken. A wave of destruction swept through the overcrowded Victorian prison. Taylor and Spencer were later found to have taken a prominent part. In particular, Taylor was identified as a prisoner unlocking cell doors.

Taylor's mother, Lillian

said during the siege that her son had been moved to the Manchester jail after staging a hunger strike at Durham.

Jury members will resume consideration of their verdicts on the four remaining accused today, the 62nd day of the trial. They have heard evidence that when the riot spread through the jail, the violence was directed at E wing, where sex offenders segregated for their own safety under Rule 43 were attacked.

Several prisoners were injured and Derek White, a prisoner remanded but not tried on sex offence charges, later died. On the direction of the judge, five of the defendants were found not guilty of murdering him.

When the violence broke out, Strangeways held 1,647 inmates in crowded conditions. The prison now holds only 300 as work on restoring the building continues.



Jail protest: Alan Lord, left, who was cleared of riot, and guitar-playing Paul Taylor, who was convicted

Abortion judge loses legal post

By EDWARD GORMAN
IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

AN IRISH High Court judge with strong anti-abortion views is considering legal action against the government after he was dismissed as president of the Law Reform Commission.

Mr Justice Rory O'Hanlon said that he could not support a referendum on the Mastricht Treaty if it led to abortion becoming legal in Ireland. He suggested EC membership was "not worth it" if it meant abandoning Ireland's stand on the issue. He also called for a new referendum on abortion.

The judge was asked to resign from the commission by Albert Reynolds, the prime minister, on Thursday. He was subsequently dismissed although he remains a High Court judge.

Mr Reynolds said in a letter to him that the government viewed his statements with the gravest concern. "Such a public expression of views by a person in your position can only be calculated to attempt to influence public opinion about the policy the government should adopt."

New TV channel revives old hits

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

OLD television hits will be given another airing this year when Thames Television and the BBC join forces to start a new entertainment channel on the Astra satellite.

The channel, which will be available to BSkyB subscribers, plans to transmit such shows as *Minder*, *Rumpole of the Bailey*, *EastEnders*, *Bread* and many others in more than 60,000 hours of archive material.

"If Channel 4 offered its viewers TV Heaven, this will be TV nirvana," Richard Dunn, chief executive of Thames, said yesterday when he announced the deal.

Thames, which has sold *The Bill* to independent television for the first nine months of 1993, plans to sell

most of the programmes it makes as an independent producer to both independent television and the BBC. Thames will sell its programmes to the highest bidder, although once its satellite venture is making money it and other independents will supply new programmes.

Mr Dunn and James Arnold Baker, chief executive of BBC Enterprises, said there was no point in selling programmes to BSkyB without being able to share in its financial success. The BBC will take a 20 per cent stake in the channel but Thames is limited to 15 per cent under media cross-ownership rules governing independent producers. Both are looking for investors in the channel, the income of which will come from advertising and subscription. Mr Dunn said that subscriptions would be "only a few pounds a month".

Sir Michael Checkland, the BBC's director general, said the venture would provide new revenue to "strengthen existing services".

Thames, a loser in last autumn's independent television blind bid auction, is negotiating to join a consortium to bid for Channel 5, the terrestrial channel to be advertised by the Independent Television Commission tomorrow.



Dunn: satellite channel will be "TV nirvana"

Collections 'rotting' in universities

By SIMON TAIT
ARTS CORRESPONDENT

GRAHAM Greene, chairman of the Museums and Galleries Commission, has criticised the government for ignoring the neglect of important collections held by universities.

A report being completed for the Northern Area Museums Council on the 11 university museums in the north of England indicates that some have no full-time curators or technicians and that their collections are rotting.

Mr Greene said: "No other sector of museum endeavour has been so consistently ignored by the government departments responsible. It cannot be satisfactory that major collections of national museum quality are curated and conserved by a fifth of the number of staff that would be considered appropriate in a national museum."

He called on the new education secretary and arts minister to set up immediately an enquiry into the funding and organisation of university museums. "For too long university museums have been a shuntlecock, passed to and fro across Whitehall," he said.

Letters, page 13

Short loses game one to Karpov

By RAYMOND KEENE
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

NIGEL Short of Britain lost game one of his world chess championship semi-final in Spain against the former champion Anatoly Karpov.

Short (Black) used the risky Budapest gambit defence. In spite of that surprise, Karpov swiftly established an a small initiative and, on move 19, Short sacrificed a pawn to gain counter-chances. Karpov beat back Black's offensive, showing that Black's advanced pawns had simply left its king defenceless.

In game one of the semi-final between Artur Yusupov and Jan Timman, Yusupov won in 34 moves with white.

Karpov-Short game:

White	Black	White	Black
1 d4	Nf6	23 e3	Bc6
2 c4	e5	24 Qc2	b4
3 dxe5	Ng4	25 h3	f4
4 Bf4	Nc5	26 Qc2	Qg6
5 Nf3	Bd4+	27 Qc3	a4
6 Nbd2	Qe7	28 Rf2	Rc8
7 e3	Nge5	29 Rf1	Qh5
8 Nxe5	Qc6	30 Qc2	Qg6
9 f4	O-O	31 Kh1	Qf5
10 O-O	a6	32 Qb2	Qe7
11 Nb3	b5	33 Rf2	g5
12 a3	Bc5	34 Bb1	Qf7
13 Nxe5	Bxc5	35 Bxc5	g4
14 b4	Nd7	36 Qg4	Qxg4
15 Bg4	a5	37 Rf2	Qh5
16 Bxf7	Bxf7	38 Qe2	Rg6
17 Bxc5	dxc5	39 Rf1	Rc4
18 Qd5	Rd6	40 Rd8+	Kh7
19 Qe5	Rd6	41 Rf7+	Rg7
20 Qe7	Rc8	42 Qxg7+	Kxg7
21 Qx7	Qe8	43 Qx7	Qe8
22 Rxb1	h5		Black resigns

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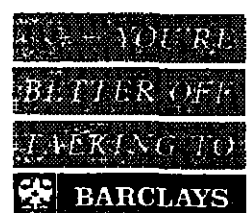
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BY HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

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Girl dies tangled in makeshift swing

A girl aged 12 was found dead yesterday after apparently becoming entangled in the rope of a makeshift swing and suffocating. Her body was found in a nearby wood.

Emma Taylor, of Marple, Lancashire, had been playing with her grandparents at a caravan site near Blackfield, Farnley. She was reported missing later but was found in the wood in nearby woods.

A local resident who was found in the wood and found her body in the wood.

Fume victims

Two workers at a factory in Port Talbot were killed when a gas leak came from a pipe during a refuelling operation.

Holy drought

Prayer has been called for in the North of England as a severe drought has hit the region.

Teacher killed

A teacher was killed in a car crash in the north of England.

Hotel gutted

A hotel in the north of England was gutted by a fire.

Brake alert

A car in the north of England was involved in a crash.

Bond winners

Winners of the National Lottery were announced.

1 tests fail y teachers

Results of the first round of the teacher recruitment tests.

Angles return they's island



8 LONDON BOMBING

THE TIMES MONDAY APRIL 13 1992

Explosions will cause weeks of road delays

BY DAVID YOUNG

SEVERE traffic congestion is likely to build up around the southern end of the M1 and in the City of London today after the IRA's latest bombings. The police and the AA are advising drivers to avoid the two areas or to use public transport.

Damage to the north-south A5 flyover across the North Circular Road roundabout junction at Staples Corner, near Brent Cross in northwest London, could close the flyover for several weeks. Earlier estimates of a year's closure are now regarded as pessimistic, although detailed examinations of the structure has yet to be made.

In the City, all streets except St Mary Axe,

TRAFFIC

Leadenhall Street, Crosby Street and Whitlington Avenue will be open to traffic and pedestrians today. Some bus routes will be diverted, but Underground services will not be affected and commuters who normally drive in are being advised to use the Tube.

Closure of the A5 junction at Staples Corner will bring severe rush-hour traffic delays. To try to ease congestion on the southbound section of the M1 police will open an unused exit junction from the motorway on to the southbound A41 between 6am and 10am.

The slip road is normally reserved for police operations and to detain drivers, but it will take southbound traffic on to the routes to the City and the West End.

Traffic heading south on the A5 towards central London will be diverted down a slip-road contraflow to rejoin the A5, while traffic heading north out of London will be diverted through a contraflow system using the south-bound slip road. The police have said there will be long delays for north-south traffic because of the changes.

Most traffic outside the 6-10am rush-hour going south on the A5 and the M1 to join the westbound carriageway of the North Circular will have initially to head eastwards to the Brent Cross junction with the A41 before turning westwards and heading over the main North Circular flyover. Congestion will be severe, with traffic backing up the main M1 carriageway, the AA said yesterday.

Traffic heading eastwards on the North Circular to join the M1 northbound carriageway will have to stay on the main North Circular flyover until the Brent Cross junction and then head back to the M1 roundabout.

The AA said: "Even without this problem there is congestion in the area with roadworks on the North Circular Road between Staples Corner and Neasden. There are also delays on the A1 coming into London and the Brent Cross interchange between the North Circular Road and the A41."

London Transport buses on the following routes will be diverted today: 6, 8, 22a, 35, 47, 48, 149 and 505. Congestion is also expected to affect routes 21, 43, 133, 214 and 502.

Death of sister kept from girl

BY ADAM FRESCO

HOSPITALS that treated the injured from the IRA bomb attack in the City on Friday night will be offering the victims counselling to help them deal with the shock and distress they suffered.

Three people were killed in the explosion and more than 90 injured. The only victim to be officially named is Daniela Carter, aged 15. She was with her sister, Christiana, aged eight, who is

being treated at Guy's hospital for facial injuries, and has not been told of her sister's death. A man in his twenties also died and the body of another man was found in rubble at the Baltic Exchange on Saturday.

Sara Saddoo, aged seven, who was with her friend Christiana, suffered injuries to her left eye caused by flying glass. Surgeons operated for two hours and will operate again on Wednesday.

Sara's uncle, Eustace Saddoo, said yesterday: "She is a strong child from a strong family. She is a lovely, cheerful girl and what has happened is terrible."

At St Bartholomew's, a man and a woman are in intensive care.

Three adults detained at Guy's have now been discharged. A fourth had a second operation for a shoulder injury yesterday.



Blast wreckage: the Chamber of Shipping, in St Mary Axe, after Friday's car bomb. It is likely to be demolished and rebuilt, the Corporation of London says

Police to increase City protection

The IRA's bomb attacks on Friday night leave Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch with a number of serious questions, Stewart Tandler writes

POLICE are to review security measures within the City of London after the IRA attack at the Baltic Exchange on Friday to see if the country's business centre can be given greater protection without reducing freedom of movement.

Owen Kelly, commissioner of the City of London police, said he would examine measures including an increased police presence on the street and more frequent checks by police on vehicles. He asked the public for greater tolerance as police activity was stepped up.

He ruled out a wide-ranging parking ban similar to the one enforced around Whitehall and said the City

had to be allowed to go about its business as normally as possible. St Mary Axe, where the bomb exploded, has parking restrictions which would not have been in operation at the time of the blast.

As teams of officers continued to comb the debris for pieces of the white Transit van holding the bomb, Mr Kelly said it was difficult to believe the telephone call that suggested a bomb at the Stock Exchange could have been anything other than deliberately misleading. The Stock Exchange could not be mistaken for each other because the Stock Exchange

was a large City landmark. The Baltic Exchange dealt with shipping cargoes and had no connection with Ulster, he said.

Other officers have also pointed out that the size of the bomb was so large that even if evacuation had been started it would have been difficult to know how far to move people. The blast could still have caused injuries some distance away because of flying glass and debris. Police have begun interviewing witnesses looking for a better description of the van and anyone seen near it. They believe it was parked between 8.30pm and 9pm on Friday.

The attack in the City and the second bomb, left in a white Bedford van at Staple Corner near the junction of the M1 and the North Circular Road, will be seen by the IRA as part of their policy of causing maximum disruption or hitting at economic targets. The IRA may have brought in specialists from Ulster or the Irish Republic for the bombings.

No one was injured in the second blast, which carved a crater in the surface of the road at the southwest corner of Staples Corner roundabout, one of the country's

busiest junctions. Its value to the IRA is illustrated by the prediction that there will be traffic delays there for a considerable time.

Yesterday police reopened the M1 after football fans bound for the Rumbelow cup final at Wembley started to abandon their vehicles and walk along the hard shoulder of the motorway because of the traffic congestion. A Scotland Yard spokesman said: "They were walking along the hard shoulder, which was very dangerous. There were around 50 fans and they were soon spotted. They were sent to a slip road to the A41



Kelly: rules out tighter parking restrictions

to continue their journey on foot."

Detectives believe the Staples Corner bomb and the City attack were the IRA's response to the return of the Conservatives. The police have no doubts both targets were deliberately chosen. Police are searching for where the two vans were bought, probably in the London area, and have made some progress. In the past the IRA has bought its cars or vans from auctions or through advertisements. Detectives will also be trying to calculate how long the two vans were parked. Leaving a van in the City even in the evening should not have gone unnoticed, although there is a great deal of building taking place in the area.

The attacks leave Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch with a number of serious questions. One of them is whether the IRA is set on using cars, which mean precisely aimed large bombs. The first attacks by the IRA in London almost 20 years ago were launched with car bombs but they were smaller than the charges used on Friday night.

Detectives must also consider how large the IRA stockpile is in Britain and how it is being supplied. The IRA continues to maintain enough stocks for attacks despite many substantial finds by police. Either bomb on Friday was larger than anything seen on the mainland.

Split emotions of war weary people

BY EDWARD GORMAN, IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

WHEN the IRA bombs the British mainland, the first instinct of Northern Ireland people is, just like almost everyone else in Britain, to feel horror and revulsion at another act of destruction.

They understand, through experience, that it is the wounded and their relatives who suffer most, carrying mental scars or physical disfigurement for the rest of their lives long after many have forgotten the incident that caused them.

But with the compassion comes anger and frustration at the publicity given to such attacks, the extravagance of the metaphors used by journalists to describe them and the speed with which the government publicly responds, usually at the highest level. They hear on radio and television how the IRA has turned London into a new Beirut, how the City was "devastated" by a blitz-style bomb. They hear the bombing leading the headlines over two days and they compare it with the reaction to similar and sometimes worse IRA atrocities in Northern Ireland.

There, bombings on this scale are common, though they rarely kill. Often they receive only perfunctory coverage on national media and sometimes are ignored. Bel-

ULSTER

fast has had its heart ripped out so many times people have lost count. There are buildings which have been severely damaged scores of times. There are new office blocks which seem destined never to be finished because of successive bombs.

In a curious way, people in Northern Ireland who have nothing to do with violence and abhor it share a common interest with the IRA when it comes to mainland bombings. Both want attention. The IRA is trying to highlight what it sees as the tyranny of Britain's occupation of part of Ireland.

For the majority, however, there is the hope that the bombings will finally wake people in Britain up to the reality of the war being fought in their name just across the Irish Sea and the suffering it causes to the people living there.

Most of all they want the British government to do something decisive politically or militarily to bring the violence to an end. They are looking for a prime minister to continue to treat Northern Ireland as a priority, not just during an election but throughout his term.

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Weather delays attempts to halt flow of Etna lava

WHITE-HOT lava in a 100-yard-wide tide continued to creep steadily down the slopes of Sicily's Mount Etna towards the foothills town of Zafferana yesterday.

US Navy helicopters were being forced to wait for low cloud to clear before attempting to lower huge concrete blocks into the path of the lava. At the same time commando units of the Italian Navy prepared to use explosives to close off the main channel to allow the lava to spread and solidify.

By yesterday afternoon the first houses on the outskirts of the town were already surrounded by the glowing, treacle-like lava. There was widespread fear that the eruption might be impossible to contain, and that a partial destruction of Zafferana might be unavoidable. The lava was advancing several dozen yards every hour.

On Saturday the Italian cabinet declared a state of

Low cloud is hampering efforts to save Zafferana from being engulfed in a tide of lava, Paul Bompard in the threatened village and John Phillips in Rome write

emergency, thus allowing the civil protection ministry to take any steps it considers necessary to save Zafferana. The few houses closest to the lava front were evacuated at the weekend, and 150 army lorries were standing by to take away more evacuees if the situation takes a sudden turn for the worst.

"We do not know if the blocks of concrete and the explosives will work," Professor Franco Barberi, the civil protection volcanologist, said. "It has never been done before in this kind of situation, but we have to try everything possible."

The US Navy's four Chinook helicopters, larger than any used by the Italians, were

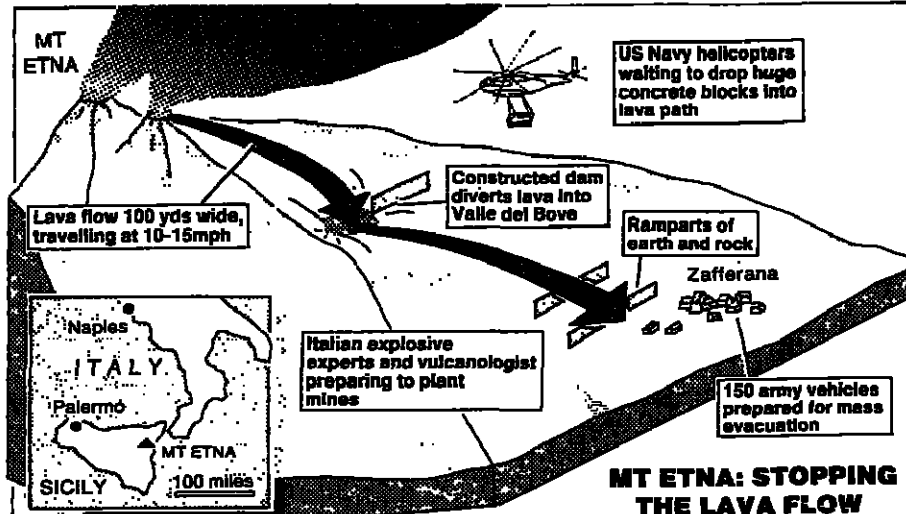
flown to the nearby Nato base of Sigonella on Saturday from an aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean. Their job, weather permitting, will be to place two-ton blocks of concrete in one of the main channels high on the mountain above Zafferana. "If the lava can be slowed down," Ferdinando Villari, another volcanologist, said, "it will spread out, cool and solidify and hold up the new flow of lava coming from the volcano."

The Italian government, in a different approach, was preparing to use special explosive charges to collapse a tunnel through which the lava passes further down the mountain, thus further slowing up the flow. Helicopters

from the Italian naval base at La Spezia have dropped three explosives experts and a volcanologist close to a point some 5,100ft up the 10,958ft volcano.

But the bad weather prevented them from immediately placing a ton of explosives designed to blast through rock and channel the lava away from the village. Close to the nearest houses in the village, many of them only recently built, soldiers and civil defence workers using bulldozers batted to throw up two 80 yard-wide ramparts of earth and rock as a last line of defence.

Angry residents accused the government in Rome of being too interested in the general election earlier this month to take adequate measures against the eruption, which began in December. "I told the politicians two weeks ago that the situation was dangerous, but nobody listened," Giuseppe Fichera,



who owns a vineyard on the slopes of the volcano, said. "Only after the outburst of the vote did everyone, including the so-called experts, finally understand the emergency."

Environmental groups are encouraging the authorities to use explosives to divert the flow rather than earth movers and bulldozers. They fear that machines will churn up the topsoil and possibly damage the ecological balance on Mount Etna. In January a

dam was built to divert the lava flow from Zafferana into a natural crater, but this reached capacity several days ago.

Nicola Capria, the civil protection minister, made clear that almost everything being

done or considered was experimental. "We hope they will work. A general evacuation of Zafferana is not yet necessary and we hope it never will be. But we are ready, just in case," the minister said.

But, late yesterday, the white-hot tide was still creeping steadily towards the main part of Zafferana, burning olive groves and vineyards in its path. As it advanced, the townspeople appeared to place more faith in the mercy of the Almighty than in the ambitious engineering plans of the authorities.

Yesterday, Palm Sunday, many of them gathered in the Church of St Mary of Providence to pray that the bubbling anger of Mount Etna, Europe's highest and only constantly active volcano, might be tempered by the hand of God. On Friday the statue of St Mary was taken up the path leading towards the advancing lava.

Thousands flee republic

Ethnic leaders agree ceasefire in Bosnia

FROM TIM JUDAH IN TUZLA, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

WARRING ethnic leaders in Bosnia-Herzegovina yesterday agreed to a ceasefire after two days of European Community-sponsored talks between Bosnian Croat, Muslim and Serb leaders in Sarajevo.

The agreement came as tens of thousands fled the worsening war in fear of their lives. Cramped cars, buses and open trucks were used to evacuate people from eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina and the southwestern town of Mostar where there was fighting.

Bosnian independence was recognised by the Community and America last week but Serbs say that they have seceded and founded their own republic. Settlements around Zvornik, the Bosnian frontier town which fell to a Serb militia unit last week, were deserted yesterday.

Muslim police and militiamen said that they expected an imminent assault by Serbs and the Yugoslav army.

Thousands of refugees arrived in Tuzla, 60 miles north of Sarajevo, over the weekend. Jan Huisman, the representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said up to 8,000 people had passed through Tuzla in the past two days.

"We now have at least 50,000 displaced Bosnians, 40,000 from the last couple of weeks alone," Mr Huisman said. "The refugees are still fleeing from the town of Mostar after receiving reports of about 10,000 people converging on the town from surrounding villages."

Fighting was reported from adjacent Croat-populated western Herzegovina and Bosnian Radio reported that a bomb had exploded on the

main bridge over the Neretva river to Mostar. Serbs in eastern Herzegovina were reported to be mobilising to secure the borders of their self-proclaimed republic. About 860 refugees spent the night in the town's sports hall.

All the refugees from Zvornik, a town which controls one of Bosnia's main bridges over the Drina river to Serbia, said that the Yugoslav army had helped the Serb militiamen to take their town and that it had been shelled from the Serbian bank of the river. Refugees from nearby towns and villages said they were fleeing because they feared that their homes would be next.

Yesterday morning there was chaos at Tuzla's bus station as thousands clamoured for tickets out of town, especially on coaches bound for Germany and Austria whose industrial towns have vast communities of Bosnian workers. Families were scrambling to join relatives.

Rudimentary sandbag positions have been built on the outskirts of Tuzla and yesterday Yugoslav air force jets repeatedly flew low over the ethnically mixed town. The surest indication of the imminence of combat was that, late on Saturday, Serbs seized control of the town's television relay tower, switching reception from Sarajevo to Belgrade television.

With the northeastern town of Bijeljina secured by the Serbs, along with Zvornik, fighting shifted southwards during the weekend to Foca and Visegrad which also controls strategic roads to Serbia and Montenegro. A Muslim militia leader threatened to blow up a dam at Visegrad if the Yugoslav army did not cease its attacks on the town.

● Jerusalem: The quasi-governmental Jewish Agency, which is responsible for bringing Jews to Israel, said yesterday that it had an emergency plan to help Yugoslav Jews emigrate if the situation deteriorated. (Reuters)

Yeltsin wins three months grace

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

RUSSIA'S radical reformers gathered behind closed doors yesterday asking themselves how Saturday's debacle, when the Russian Congress of People's Deputies gave President Yeltsin a three-month deadline to quit the post of prime minister, could have happened. The radicals saw Saturday's congress votes as a failure, however, it was probably not the disaster they, and their sympathisers in the Russian media, made it out to be.

Saturday's session of the congress — the sixth day of a planned nine-day agenda — discussed clause by clause the congress resolution "on the course of economic reform". The document gave the congress's official assessment of the reforms so far and defined its attitude to the extra powers Mr Yeltsin had been granted by the previous congress. These two issues were seen as the key to the future of the

an amendment setting September as the deadline for a new law on the government, with the new arrangements taking effect from December.

That failed to attract the necessary majority, however, and the congress accepted a compromise. The president's supporters saw the compromise as a disastrous defeat. Anatoli Shapad, for the pro-reform coalition, said it meant that the reforms would not be continued. "The congress does not appear equal to the historic task which faces it," he said bitterly.

Hardliners disagreed, regarding Mr Yeltsin's three-month period of grace as a victory for the president, but not full defeat either. While less than he had asked for, Mr Yeltsin's three months of grace could allow him to bypass the congress by calling a referendum, either on his additional powers, or on a new constitution.

June 12 has already been mooted as the possible date for a referendum and the president's supporters in the Democratic Russia movement are ready to start collecting the million signatures needed.

One explanation for the ministers' furious response to the compromise may lie in their rejection of Soviet political experience. Many, like Mr Gaidar and Mr Shokhin, are under 40 and deeply committed to market economics. ● Nuclear stalemate: International restrictions on the spread of atomic weapons were threatened yesterday after Russia and Ukraine failed to agree on a procedure for implementing the Start accord on slashing long-range nuclear arsenals (Bruce

Three months after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the citizens of Moscow are running ahead of the government's promised free-market reforms. A new breed of dachau capitalist has emerged from the cradle of world communism. Moscow has nine million people and it often seems that they are all gathered on the pavement buying or selling things.

Business has moved out of the shops, state enterprises for decades, turning the heart of the old Soviet capital into the largest street market in Europe. People are launched on a hard-nosed, profit-seeking trip which would have been anathema to Marx and Lenin, whose statues overlook the free-for-all bazaars everywhere. At first, small traders flourished by the sombre walls of the Kremlin fortress, once the watchtower of world revolution, in the twilight era of the Soviet Union, which collapsed in December.

Russia's uneasy switch from decades of a command economy to private enterprise has brought harder times, so nearly everyone is out to make a rouble, or dollar, on the side. It is not



Day of prayer: Croat guardsmen of the western Herzegovina defence force carrying olive branches take part in a Palm Sunday procession

Stasi files expose priests as spies

FROM ANNE MCELVOY IN BERLIN

CHURCHGOERS emerging from morning mass at the Church of Zion in East Berlin yesterday loitered in the sunshine to debate the sermon they had just heard.

Here in the heart of the Prenzlauer Berg area, where dissidents used the church's buildings and protection to indulge in debate and protests before the fall of the communist regime, the young minister pleaded with the faithful to show reserve and charity. Revelations from the Stasi files of former East Germany have incriminated several leading churchmen of co-operation with the state's security service.

He asked them to give their fellow men the benefit of the doubt and told them: "Files tell a part of the story, but you must balance your own faith and memories against what you are now hearing." At the weekend, charges resurfaced against Manfred Stolpe, the prime minister of Brandenburg and former lay head of the Protestant church in the east. Joachim Gauck, who runs the federal authority in charge of the 5.5 million Stasi files, said that records of Herr Stolpe's contacts with Stasi officials had not, as hoped, freed him of suspicion of knowingly being an informer.

Herr Stolpe said yesterday that he had had contacts with security officials in the course of his work of negotiation between the church and the state on subjects such as the rights of conscientious objectors, dissidents and political prisoners. He denies that he was ever an informant.

Some senior bishops have compared the crisis of confidence with that which befell the German church after 1945 when it was accused of having accepted the Nazi dictatorship without adequate protest. Others defend the actions of Herr Stolpe, saying that his moral plight was similar to that of the internal opponents to Hitler who had to pretend support for the Third Reich so as to undermine it.

Cossiga offers to quit top post

Rome: President Cossiga said at the weekend that he may resign within days if it could help to speed the creation of a new government after the setback suffered by the dominant Christian Democrats and Socialist parties in the Italian general election (John Phillips writes).

The government of Giulio Andreotti has only a 16-seat majority in the Chamber of Deputies and political experts agree that this is insufficient to implement the deep economic and political reforms that Italy requires.

Signor Cossiga told party leaders that he believed his early departure could ease the impasse by allowing political parties to agree an overall package to share out the leading posts in the republic.

Time to leave

Berlin: Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, is ready to leave Chile's Moscow embassy after Easter but will not return voluntarily to Germany, his wife said. She said he hoped to leave for another country, but did not name one. (Reuters)

Defeat looms

Bonn: Latest opinion polls show that the coalition government headed by Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, would lose a general election if held now. Right-wing extremists would gain between 4 and 6 per cent of the vote. (Reuters)

Car kills four

Remagen, Germany: A speeding car crashed into a midnight procession of 50 people on the eve of Palm Sunday. The group was walking from a community centre to a church. Four people were killed and 18 injured. The driver was arrested. (AP)

Lamb silenced

Karachi: Pakistan has banned *Waiting For Allah* by Christina Lamb, a *Financial Times* journalist deported from Pakistan in 1989 for reporting a coup attempt, because it contains allegedly derogatory remarks about the prophet Muhammad.

Unity broken

Bucharest: The National Liberal party has destroyed opposition unity by abandoning the 14-party Democratic Convention which won nearly 30 per cent of Romania's votes and captured most main cities in local elections two months ago. (Reuters)

Denver chosen

Rome: Denver, Colorado, is to be the venue of the Roman Catholic Church's World Youth Day next year, the Pope announced at a Palm Sunday mass in St Peter's Square. The Pope is expected to attend the final few days of the gathering. (Reuters)

Picture fades

Paris: France's first private television station, which went on the air in 1986, is to close after staff failed to find a last-minute saviour to buy the La Cinq station which is mired in debts of about £538 million. It was declared bankrupt early this year. (Reuters)

Officer fined

Skara: Bjorn Eriksson, the director of Sweden's national police, was fined £76 for speeding after he was caught driving at 60mph on a 55mph stretch of motorway 175 miles southwest of Stockholm. He said: "The law is the law." (AFP)

Muscovites go all out to make a dollar

"Biznis" has become a vogue word as private enterprise takes over the pavements of Russia's capital with a vengeance, James Flannery writes

a quick buck for the impromptu vendors, standing in chill pre-spring winds, clutching exotic fruit such as pineapples, family heirlooms, a bottle of brandy, a teapot, anything that might conceivably lure a buyer. They stand near the regular street traders, sharp-eyed professionals in front of dowdy shops almost empty of goods and customers. Everyone is out shopping, like a busy day in any Western city.

The difference lies in a somewhat startling departure from orthodox economics. Here, the shop staff themselves are outside the store, selling off the products at prices cheaper than those offered inside by their boss.

Anything can be bought anywhere if you pay. Caviare? Your taxi driver has a carton: a jar for \$5 (about £3) — a price unheard of abroad for such a luxury item.

Circulating legally, the greenback is the second currency of Moscow and worth a lot of money locally: one rouble is now equivalent to one US cent. In rouble terms the taxi driver has done fairly well. The economy is so crazy that a foreign teenager with a savings nestegg of \$2,000 or \$3,000 could buy a whole Moscow shop, if that were legal.

The street urchins of Moscow soon adopted the foreign practice of wiping windcreens of cars at red lights for money. Young freelance thugs charge 25 or 30 roubles to look after your parked vehicle while you are at a restaurant. For a fee of 25 or 30 roubles, you can dine with some assurance that your tyres will not be slashed.

"Biznis" is a word that crops up everywhere in conversation, as if the whole country has suddenly become converted to a new faith. Television is obsessed



with foreign trade, money and banks, all covered in terms of admiration as unusual as the exhortation of the previous communist era. There is less emphasis on the amount of hard work that underpins traditional capitalism.

Commentators acknowledge an historical and psychological problem in readjusting to the change. Lyudmila Sarasinka, a writer, posed the question: can market relations be introduced in a country where the words salesman, merchant and private shop are perceived politically as insulting? The radical economist, Grigory Yavlinsky, told her in an interview in the weekly *Moscow News* that the ad-

ministrators of the present reforms were not being called to political account for their policies.

He described a tug-of-war between liberals backing market innovations and ex-communist patriots expected to form the opposition. The split dominates the current session of the Russian parliament, meeting for the first time since the breakup of the Soviet Union.

President Yeltsin's government, which is backed by Western cash aid, has launched dramatic plans to privatise the state system. But not much has happened so far and people are grumbling. He has promised a speed up, declaring that every citizen will get a share in the sell-off. "We need millions of owners, not hundreds of millionaires," he told applauding deputies.

Out in the streets, all over ancient Moscow, known here as "the mother of cities", his people cannot wait. Shrugging off a cradle-to-grave welfare system that sapped personal initiative for so long, they have taken like addicts to frantic trading. (Reuters)

L&T section, page 5

Rafsanjani moderates head for win over radicals

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN TEHRAN

SUPPORTERS of Iran's pragmatic President Rafsanjani appeared to be moving towards a sweeping victory over their radical opponents last night as votes continued to be counted in the Islamic republic's first election since the death of Ayatollah Khomeini. It, as widely expected, the initial trend continues until counting is complete, the moderates will succeed in capturing control of the 270-seat Majlis from the anti-Western radicals who have used it as an obstacle to domestic and foreign policy reform.

The initial effect of a swing away from the hardliners is likely to be an increase in Western investment and an acceleration of Iran's economic reforms. They include privatisation, deregulation and possibly a much-needed devaluation of the rial.

The first partial results are a boost to the president's liberalising of the economy and the gradual relaxation in Iran's way of life. Last Friday, as Iranians went to vote, a capacity audience behind padlocked doors packed Tehran's state-owned Shahar theatre to applaud the first preview in Farsi of Chekov's *Uncle Vanya*, complete with actresses, a female director (returned from exile in Beverly Hills) and simulated vodka-drinking on stage.

It was the latest and most daring step in the breaking of the social and cultural ice taking place 13 years after the Islamic revolution — and some intellectuals are even whispering about the prospect of a "Tehran spring".

Many male theatre-goers were clean-shaven and wore ties while the women wore designer head scarves, coloured capes, lipstick and black stockings. "It is a slight door that is opening. We

must not push too hard for fear that it will slam shut again in our faces," explained the play's Paris-trained director, Pari Saberi, aged 57, speaking at her villa where high barriers have been erected to prevent neighbours taking offence at the Western-style bathing parties.

The mood of change is first apparent at the airport where the humiliating queues — while revolutionary guards picked through every item of baggage — have disappeared, to be replaced by red and green channels no more rigorous than Heathrow. Gone, too, is the black market as foreigners can legally change dollars at 1,400 rials as opposed to the official rate of 70.

On the ski slopes glinting in the sunshine north of Tehran, many of the women in expensive suits from Paris and Rome defy Islamic laws and hurdle down the piste without the Islamic head gear that is still mandatory.

In Laleh Park in central Tehran, where in 1989 when I last strolled there, women were banned from any form of sport, yesterday many were playing volleyball, albeit still in their scarves and clumsy black chadors.

One woman at Friday's preview was told by a security man she would have been arrested had she shaken the hand of a male friend who approached her in the foyer. "Luckily I had the presence of mind to turn away at the last minute," she said.

"The cultural climate is a bit like nature: you never know what will happen next," said Mrs Saberi, who was awaiting the censor's final approval of her watered-down Chekov. "One day you have sun, then suddenly, for no reason, it can rain again."

Leading article, page 13



Making his mark Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, bearing bruises from his plane crash, received President Mubarak of Egypt at the weekend in Tunis

Foreigners flee sanctions threat

BY RICHARD BEESTON IN CAIRO AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

COLONEL Muammar Gaddafi of Libya was fast running out of time and room to manoeuvre yesterday, as he faced impending international sanctions against his country over the Lockerbie bombing.

At Tripoli airport yesterday hundreds of passengers, mostly expatriate workers and their families, boarded flights out of the country to beat the sanctions ultimatum.

Last night a special committee of seven Arab League foreign ministers met in the Moroccan capital, Rabat, in what was widely regarded as the last serious attempt at arbitration before the Wednesday deadline.

The Dutch airline KLM and Bulgarian airlines have laid on extra flights and Lufthansa is replacing a smaller aircraft with an Airbus on today's regular flight from Tripoli. Swiss Air and Alitalia said all their regular flights were fully booked up to Wednesday.

However, Ibrahim Basahir, the Libyan foreign minister, gave no indication that his country was willing to comply with United Nations demands and said only that imposing sanctions against Libya "could have serious consequences for the entire region".

Under the provisions of res-

olution 748, Tripoli faces a total ban on arms purchases and air links and a reduction of its diplomatic representation abroad unless it agrees to hand over for trial the two Libyan agents accused of masterminding the destruction of the Pan Am airliner. It must also allow French inspectors to question four other Libyans in connection with the bombing of a UTA passenger jet over Niger.

Libya is apparently still holding out some hope that a judgment due tomorrow in The Hague at the International Court of Justice could challenge the legality of the UN resolution, although Western officials are confident that the court is not competent to pass judgment on the validity of UN resolutions in international law.

Egypt is worried about a repetition of the American air strike on Libya in 1986 and that a showdown could fuel violent anti-Western sentiment in the Arab world. Arab diplomats concede that Colonel Gaddafi wants to avoid confrontation with the West, but is partly hampered by his security services, who have kept him in power, and who might replace him if he allowed senior agents to be handed over for trial in Britain or America.

Party loses Hawke's old seat

Canberra: Paul Keating, the Australian prime minister, yesterday held out the prospect of another interest-rate cut after his Labour party suffered a by-election defeat.

Phil Cleary, an Australian Rules coach who stood as an independent, defeated the Labour and Liberal candidates in Wills, the seat once held by Bob Hawke, the former prime minister. (Reuters)

Minister arrives

Peking: Lee Sang Ock, the South Korean foreign minister and the highest-ranking Seoul minister to visit China, one of North Korea's closest allies, arrived here for a United Nations meeting. However, he will also meet Chinese officials. (Reuters)

Mayor told off

Jerusalem: Israel's chief rabbi, Mordechai Eliahu, has described plans to install condom dispensers at Tel Aviv high schools "immoral". The rabbi asked the mayor of Tel Aviv, who favours the dispensers to fight Aids, to change his mind. (Reuters)

Killer hangs

Karachi: Muhammad Riaz, executed for murdering his wife and her parents, was the first prisoner to be hanged in Pakistan for six years. The move reverses a decision by Benazir Bhutto, the former prime minister, to halt executions. (Reuters)

Carrier retired

San Diego: The USS Midway, America's last aircraft carrier from the second world war and the first with an armoured flight deck, has been decommissioned after seeing more than 46 years in service, including the Vietnam and Gulf wars. (AP)

MPs recoil

Dhaka: Snake charmers were called in after a deadly cobra forced panic-stricken Bangladeshi MPs to abandon business at parliament. The charmers played music all night to appease the snake god as parliament began its summer session.

Quiet courage silences Paris bomber

A victim's testimony against the man accused of causing death has moved the French, Philip Jacobson writes

THE calm and unflinching demeanour of a young French woman, who was grievously injured by a terrorist bomb blast that killed her mother beside her, has become the talk of Paris after an extraordinary courtroom confrontation with the man accused of the atrocity.

For Brigitte Beral, aged 28, it was the end of a six-year wait to testify in the case of Fouad Ali Salah, an Iranian accused of being the leader of a Hezbollah cell that spread death and destruction throughout Paris between 1986 and

1987. When she finally came to the stand last week, Mlle Beral, a trainee lawyer, spoke with astonishing composure about the day in September 1986 when she and her mother went shopping in the Rue de Rennes.

Before beginning her evidence, she told the court why she was willing to relive that terrible memory: "I am sure that Salah will listen, even though he seems so fanatical... I could not talk about this unless he was there in the box."

Watched intently by Salah, who calls himself "the wrath of God", Mlle Beral recalled how the explosion had buried her into the air, how she had recovered consciousness and could not find her mother among the mangled bodies

all around. "You call yourself a martyr of Islam, but I could see Iranians in the street with limbs blown off, burnt from head to foot," she told Salah, who has been convicted on associated charges of terrorism in France. "You wanted blood but didn't have the courage to plant the bombs yourself."

"You don't strike me as a terrorist pure and simple, so tell me, are you proud of what you did?" she asked. During previous court hearings, Salah's violent outbursts, threatening death to

Christians and Jews had seen him forcibly removed, but Mlle Beral's soft-spoken words appeared to affect him badly.

Closing her testimony, Mlle Beral looked hard at Salah before remarking, without a tremor in her voice, that she and his other victims had been condemned to a life of "perpetual sorrow". Think of that, she told him, on the day that you are released, Salah sat down hurriedly, his face visibly paler, as Mlle Beral left the stand without a backward glance. The verdict is expected tomorrow.

THE DRY YOU'RE LOOKING FOR IS EXTRA DRY.



معدن من الاموال

De Klerk forced to abandon Cape rally after triumph abroad

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

FRESH from his triumphant visit to Nigeria, President de Klerk returned abruptly to the confused and volatile situation in his backyard at the weekend when he was pelted with gravel and forced to abandon the National party's first rally outside white areas.

Although he was cheered by thousands of Coloureds at Mitchell's Plain outside Cape Town, a township created in the 1970s as a result of apartheid's forced removal policies, he was booed and jeered equally as loudly by supporters of the African National Congress and the New Unity Movement.

His address in a marquee erected in the centre of the township was almost inaudible.

As the protesters hurled handfuls of gravel at the platform, police advised the president to cut short the proceedings in case somebody was hurt. He cancelled a walk-about in a shopping centre and a luncheon and was driven back to his official residence. The ANC, which also opposed Mr de Klerk's visit to Nigeria, said the rally had been an extravagant flop after the National party (NP) had spent 250,000 rands (£49,700) on its organisation.

At best it was a draw, Mr de Klerk said afterwards: "I was overwhelmed by the vibrant enthusiasm of the reception by the people of Mitchell's Plain." Earlier, before he was forced to abandon his speech,

he said: "I look around me and I see that Mitchell's Plain is NP territory. We will put our case right through the country and nobody will stop us."

The rally was the first of a number planned in non-white areas by the National party to demonstrate that it is no longer racist. Mitchell's Plain was the carefully chosen venue, because of the defection of most MPS in the Coloured House of Representatives to the National party.

In scenes unprecedented in South Africa, Coloured residents scrambled to wave National party flags enthusiastically as the presidential motorcade drove past. A local coloured MP said: "The president is no longer seen as an oppressor but as a liberator."

Following the Nigerian triumph the government is concentrating on an early presidential visit to Egypt, but a more urgent priority is to combat the growing political violence that has claimed more than 1,000 lives since a national peace accord was signed by the government, the ANC and other parties last September.

In Nigeria, Mr de Klerk was told that the scale of violence could prevent a more constructive alliance and General Ibrahim Babangida, the Nigerian leader, said that the enormous "yes" vote for constitutional reform won by Mr de Klerk in the March 17 referendum strengthened his hand to take strong measures.

At least two people were killed and eight injured in further violence at the weekend. It has been announced that a company of the controversial 32 Battalion, allegedly implicated in a rampage of assault and rape through the Phola Park squatter camp east of Johannesburg last week, is to be withdrawn.

But Roelf Meyer, the defence minister, said it would be replaced by another. This falls far short of ANC demands that 32 Battalion, made up of Namibians and black Angolans and was formed to fight in South Africa's bush war in southern Angola and northern Namibia, should be confined to its barracks and disbanded.

● **Abuja:** Pretoria and the radical Pan Africanist Congress have agreed to hold future talks after meeting in the Nigerian capital, during last week's official visit by Mr de Klerk of South Africa and R.F. "Pik" Botha, his foreign minister, the Nigerian foreign ministry revealed on Saturday. The PAC has been boycotting reform talks. (Reuters)



Mandela: branded a liar by judge

trial. He claimed that a statement that he had made, saying that Mrs Mandela slapped Mooketsi in the face and watched the assault, had been made to the police under duress.

Jerry Richardson, aged 44, the coach of the Mandela United Football club - her squad of bodyguards - was sentenced to death for the murder of the 14-year-old Mooketsi and is being held in Pretoria central prison.

● **Black rivalry:** Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress president, yesterday accused Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, the Zulu leader, of hampering peace efforts in South Africa.

Speaking at a rally in KwaMashu township, near Durban, Mr Mandela said he would "continue to preach peace and leave him [Mr Buthe] on the war path". He said: "When I wave an olive branch to him, he waves a spear and a knobkierie [wooden club] to me." (AFP)

Mandela driver accuses Winnie

BY RAY KENNEDY

WINNIE Mandela's former driver has claimed she ordered him to remove the body of Stompie Moeketsi, a teenage activist, from her home in Soweto and to "dump the dog", it was reported by Johannesburg's Sunday Times.

The newspaper reported allegations by John Morgan, aged 64, a co-accused in Mrs Mandela's trial on kidnap and assault charges last year who had received a suspended prison sentence for kidnapping. He said that she led the assault on Moeketsi and three other youths who had been abducted from a Methodist Church sanctuary.

At her trial Mrs Mandela, on bail pending appeal against her sentence of six years for kidnap and being an accessory to assault, said she was in Orange Free State at the time of the assault. Mr Justice Michael Stegmann branded her an "unprincipled liar" in his summing-up and said this was possibly true.

Last week, police said a senior investigator was looking anew into the murder of a Soweto physician, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, after allegations implicating Mrs Mandela. Xoliswa Felati, another co-accused in the trial, claimed in a London newspaper that she had lied in her evidence to protect Mrs Mandela.

Yesterday's report in Johannesburg said that Mr Morgan has, on legal advice, consulted Jan Swaneepoel, the deputy attorney-general for Witwatersrand, the prosecutor in the trial. Mr Morgan did not give evidence at the



Steps of joy: dancers at the Buddhapadipa Temple, Wimbledon, a temple for Buddhists in Britain, wear traditional costume during Song Kran, the festival celebrating the Thai new year, yesterday

Bangladesh women attack dowry system

FROM REUTERS IN DHAKA

NEARLY 5,000 Bangladeshi women - homeless, jobless or divorced - staged a rally in Dhaka yesterday, demanding government action to curb the dowry system, create jobs and ensure welfare payments.

The women told how their husbands forced them out of their homes, kept them hungry or beat them. "We do not blame it all on them because they are jobless and have little ability to feed extra mouths," one woman said. "Poverty has made many of them desperate." A male farm labourer earns about 30p a day. Women get less.

Many women travelled from outlying areas for the rally, organised by the Bangladesh Women Peasants' Association. Some tied themselves together for fear of getting separated. "I have never come to a city before. I am

terrified," Shahera Khatun said. They gathered on Saturday and slept overnight on the streets, agreeing to leave last night only after police let them hand over a list of their demands to Begum Khalida Zia, the prime minister.

These include equal rights with men in social and domestic affairs, jobs or unemployment allowances, lower prices for essential goods, land for the landless and enforcement of laws to curb dowry payments, rape, murder and polygamy. The document stated that a large number of women faced torture or death every day.

"Women should not have as many problems when the prime minister and the opposition leader are both women," Qamrun Nahar, the association's leader, said. (Reuters)

Former Peru leader calls for rebellion

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

ALAN Garcia, the former Peruvian president who has been in hiding since last week's coup in Lima, urged his Social Democratic party yesterday to lead a campaign of civil disobedience against the emergency government of his successor, Alberto Fujimori.

In an open letter released hours after a deputy loyal to President Fujimori was gunned down apparently by Marxist Shining Path guerrillas, Señor Garcia appealed for "constitutional insurrection" against President Fujimori. "Our job is to explain to the people that this coup is a desperate manoeuvre brought about by the failure of Fujimori's free-market economic policy," Señor Garcia told his Aprista party, which is believed to be well-armed. His call was attacked

by President Fujimori, who blamed Señor Garcia for the conditions which he says forced him to suspend the constitution and dissolve congress. President Fujimori repeated that he ordered the coup because of the economic problems besetting Peru.

The verbal clash came as the first signs appeared of a backlash to President Fujimori's military action. On Saturday, gunmen shot dead Roberto Lui Wu, a member of President Fujimori's Cambio party. Mr Wu was shot three times as he was eating lunch in a market with his son.

Today, foreign ministers from the Organisation of American States will be discussing in Washington what action to take against President Fujimori. President Bush has favoured economic sanctions.

Women served as sex slaves

Tokyo: Women from China, the Philippines and Taiwan were among tens of thousands who served as sex slaves for the Japanese Army during the second world war, according to the Mainichi Shimbun.

The newspaper said the government had found wartime documents which showed women were forced to serve as prostitutes for the army in China, Taiwan and the Philippines. Between 100,000 and 200,000 women, 80 per cent of them Korean, were forced into prostitution for the Japanese Army, according to Japanese and South Korean reports.

Power of women, page 12

Maliens vote

Bamako: Voters in Mali went to the polls in the first free presidential election since the overthrow a year ago of Moussa Traoré, the military dictator, and a day after a treaty ending fighting between government forces and Tuareg rebels. (AFP)

Father killed

Tokyo: Shinjiro Yamamura, aged 58, a senior politician, was allegedly knifed to death in his sleep by his mentally disturbed daughter, aged 24, Kiuchi Miyazawa, the prime minister, paid tribute to the budget committee chairman in parliament. (Reuters)

Exile returns

Victoria, Seychelles: A crowd of 10,000 cheering supporters welcomed Sir James Mancham, the first president of the Indian Ocean islands, when he returned from exile in London for the first time since being ousted by a coup in 1977. (Reuters)

Exodus resumes

Dhaka: Bangladesh officials say that the daily influx of 3,000 Muslim refugees fleeing Burmese army attacks, which stopped during the visit to Burma by Jan Eliasson, the UN undersecretary-general, has resumed since he left Rangoon. (Reuters)

Children die

Johannesburg: Thirty children and three teachers died when their school bus plunged into the Buffalo river after crashing into a bridge near Dundee, Natal, state radio said. The children were returning from a sports meeting. (AFP)

Spoils offered

Chicago: Al Capone's egghead wife French, Empire furniture, gold-banded glasses and a sailfish he caught 63 years ago are among several items from his Palm Island mansion, Florida, which will be auctioned on Wednesday. (Reuters)

PEOPLE

Russians honour Mir hero

Sergie Krikalev, the cosmonaut who spent 10 months in space while his homeland crumbled beneath him, has been named a Hero of the Russian Federation, Tass said. The award, decreed by President Yeltsin, was given "for courage and heroism displayed during the long-term space flight on the orbital station Mir".

Luciano Pavarotti, José Carreras and Plácido Domingo, who staged one of the most successful operatic events ever during the 1990 football World Cup, are planning a comeback as a threesome, probably to be staged in Japan in 1994, Carreras said in Cannes.

A film of *The Firm*, John Grisham's best seller, will be made by Sydney Pollack, the director, an American newspaper said.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonidas Maregarete, Burundi's defence minister, has been found alive after his military helicopter crashed in bad weather, according to official sources.

Sonia Gandhi, the widow of Rajiv Gandhi, the former Indian prime minister, is unlikely to attend the plenary session of her murdered husband's Congress (I) party this week, an MP close to the family said.

Poll reveals Clinton support eroding in favour of Bush

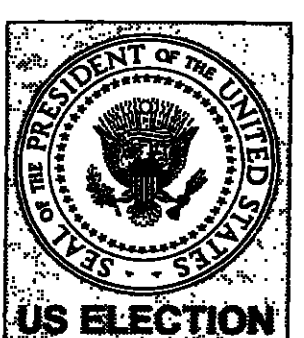
FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

BILL Clinton's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination was given both a boost and a setback at the weekend. While the Arkansas governor gained at last an eagerly sought endorsement for his candidacy from Richard Gephardt, the powerful House of Representatives majority leader, an opinion poll suggested that he is no longer running neck-and-neck with President Bush.

Despite Mr Clinton's efforts to bury the so-called character questions which have dogged his campaign, a poll conducted for Cable News Network and Time magazine showed that voters still question his integrity. According to the poll, his support has eroded badly since the beginning of last month. President Bush has 43 per cent of the vote to Mr Clinton's 33 per cent.

Mr Clinton was yesterday contenting himself with the early results from the Virginia caucus, which showed that he had built up a commanding lead over Jerry Brown, the former California governor, his last remaining rival for the Democratic nomination. By yesterday Mr Clinton had captured 53 per cent of the delegates awarded by the caucus.

Mr Brown, who had hoped to exploit Mr Clinton's lack of campaigning in the state because of a throat complaint, was running third with 15 per cent of the delegates. More than 30 per cent of the delegates were elected on the uncommitted slate, giving further evidence of the general anxiety among Dem-



ocrats of their choice of nominees.

Mr Clinton's aides have also been encouraged by the early results of the Virginia caucus and by a series of endorsements their candidate at the weekend, the most important of which came from Mr Gephardt, who unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination in 1988. A few weeks ago Mr Gephardt had been urged by some senior Democrats unhappy with Mr Clinton's candidacy to run for the White House himself. Late on Saturday Mr Gephardt said he would work tirelessly for the Arkansas governor. "Mr Clinton will be the kind of president the United States needs to recapture our economic strength and leadership in the post-Cold War world," he said. Senator Jay Rockefeller, another Democrat who considered a 1992 presidential run, also endorsed Mr Clinton.

The Clinton camp is now concentrating on securing the support of the 772 Democratic super-delegates to the convention. A survey of elect-

ed Democratic national committee members and senior party members who make up the super-delegates has found that 52 per cent support him.

The endorsements from Mr Gephardt and Senator Jay Rockefeller will be useful in encouraging other super-delegates in announcing their support, according to Clinton aides.

● **Assault warning:** Iraq is making ominous preparations for an assault on Kurdish rebels, Brent Scowcroft, Mr Bush's national security adviser, said yesterday. Speaking on American television, he refused to rule out US military action and repeated recent Bush administration warnings that an Iraqi strike against the Kurds would be taken very seriously by the White House.

Mr Scowcroft claimed that President Saddam Hussein had ignored Gulf war ceasefire restrictions and had installed surface-to-air missile batteries in a prohibited zone. "He's not pounding the dickens out of the Kurds yet, but he's making very ominous preparations up there," he said.

Mickey Mouse comes to France

AMERICAN popular culture has long permeated Europe, to the distress of European purists. But yesterday, in the shape of Mickey Mouse and Goofy, supported by the likes of Cher and Tina Turner, it took root in France, long a bastion against US cultural imperialism.

Ignoring electrical sabotage, and deaf to warnings that they were contributing to the destruction of Gallic culture, tens of thousands of French visitors descended on Euro Disney for the opening of the \$4 billion theme park and hotel complex east of Paris. It joins existing Disney parks in California, Florida and Tokyo.

Much of the Euro Disney complex was plunged into darkness after opponents blew up an electricity pylon hours before the official opening. Luxury hotels were without power for five hours. Phone lines and computers went down. But the opening celebration featuring Tina Turner, Cher, José Carreras and Angela Lansbury went ahead on emergency power.

A strike by the communist-led CGT transport union closed the direct rail link between the theme park and the capital. But a threatened protest by lorry drivers aimed at blocking the A-4 auto route failed to take place.

Tens of thousands of visitors ignored the criticism of left and right wing commentators who had variously described Euro Disney as "a cultural Chernobyl... an idiotic expression of comic book folklore written by obese Americans." Jacques Julliard, a left wing pam-

The Disney organisation threw a \$10 million party to launch its European enterprise at Marne-la-Vallée. Bill Frost joined in the fun



Star guest: the actress Jane Seymour, with her children Katie and Sean, joining the grand parade

phleteer, went further. Last week he called on young French people to "set fire" to Euro Disney.

Peter Cousins, his wife Angela and their two children, were one of the first British families to pass through the turnstiles yesterday. Mr Cousins, a civil engineer, aged 43, from Groombridge in Kent, paid £220 for a three-day pass. "I've been to Thorpe Park. This place beats it into a cocked hat. You get what you pay for," he said.

Mickey Mouse declared the park officially open before a lavish parade by Disney favourites. Minnie Mouse, accompanied by Goofy and others, went

among the crowds to shake hands with the very young.

Roy Disney, the founding father's nephew, tried to placate xenophobes and other opponents by extolling the family's links with France and French culture. He said the Disneys were originally Norman, with roots in the country predating 1066.

Much to the ill-concealed irritation of some French guests, wine was not on sale at restaurants in the theme park. Michael Eisner, chairman of the Walt Disney company, explained: "We want to keep the Magic Kingdom magic. The high will come from the rides."

Diary, page 12

Bernard Levin

The latest actions of Scotland Yard might have been devised to ensure the extinction of respect for the police

Few, I think, would today deny the claim that relations between the police and the public are worse than they used to be. One reason for such a state of affairs is the number of police scandals, in the form of invented evidence, that have come to light: nor, alas, have the scandals been confined to the now discredited and disbanded West Midlands serious crime squad.

I have frequently drawn attention to the scandals, not, I hope, in any gloating manner, but as a citizen concerned about the loss of the trust once automatically given to the police by the public. But what has now happened is so grotesque and outrageous that it might have been devised solely to ensure the extinction of any residue of public respect or confidence in the police. I take the facts from *The Sunday Times* of April 5 (though I must give credit to my old mate Marcel Berlins, who broke the story in January).

It so far concerns only the logbooks of the officers of the Metropolitan police on surveillance operations, but I have no doubt that the system will be extended if they get away with this first instalment. Surveillance logbooks can provide important evidence in themselves, but when the scheme spreads further and encompasses, say, confessions, there will be an inbuilt guarantee for crooked police officers who do not get convictions. Let me explain.

There is an ingenious system called the Esda test, which detects corrupted documents: the detecting turns on electrostatic examination of the pages beneath the suspect one, which shows the indentations made by pressure on the top page. If they differ from the original there has obviously been dirty work. Some of the most grievously wronged men and women, after spending years in prison, have been shown by Esda to be innocent: these include the Birmingham Six and the Guildford Four.

So somewhere in the Met, it seems, someone thought up a way to put notebook evidence beyond the scrutiny of Esda. The solution was at hand: a hard plastic sheet was issued along with the notebook. The plastic plate is put directly under the uppermost page of the book, and thereafter, however hard the writer presses, no telltale impression of any kind is made on the pages below.

Like so many great inventions, it is obvious once you see it; but in seeing it you will not, I think, be irresistibly impelled to applaud the Met and its new idea. Indeed, I rather think that whatever meed of cynicism you have already reached in contemplating today's police force, you will promptly garner a good deal more.

When asked why there is a rush to install plastic boards in a policeman's notebook, a practice not hitherto deemed essential, the Met said that it is only to provide firm backing when the officer is taking notes. Such a charmingly

preposterous tale deserves an accolade in itself; perhaps we should at once institute the Münchhausen gold medal for the Least Plausible Explanation of the Year. But although there is a comical aspect to this story, I think most smiles will be somewhat lop-sided. I do not know, of course, whether Sir Peter Imbert, the Commissioner, was told of the trick as soon as it was thought of, or was left to discover it when the first protests from the Bar arrived at the Yard. (Anthony Scrivener, QC, was in the van.) But which ever it was, even so faint a head of the Met as Sir Peter has shown himself to be must have been shocked, even though not so shocked as to countermand the introduction of this device. (He can do so now, of course.)

The gulf between the police and the public has widened greatly in recent years, and it is impossible to deny that the widening is in large part based on the revelations of crookedness within the ranks. What no one in authority in the police forces of this country seems to understand is that, first, once trust in the police is lost, it is almost certainly lost for ever, and second, the losing of that trust is not just a pity, but a potential catastrophe.

'Once trust in the police is lost, it is almost certainly lost for ever, and its losing is a potential catastrophe'

Let us try an exercise. Let us pretend to believe that the plastic-sheet trick is what the Yard says it is — nothing more than a way of keeping notebooks tidy and firm. Take a sheet of paper and write down the names of 20 of your closer friends. Now go down the list and tick those who, appraised of the plastic sheet business and the explanation offered in support of it, you think would believe the Yard. How many ticks? I would guess an average of 1½ out of each 20. Now telephone the 20, and ask them for their real, as opposed to guessed, answer. Do you think the average would be even as much as the hypothetical 1½?

I don't. But if I am right we are all in trouble, not just Sir Peter. We need the police, and we need them honest; they are a part, and an important part, of our democracy, and if we can no longer rely on their honesty we are in real danger. For the worst of this story is that it concerns not a few rogue coppers but Scotland Yard in its authority. At some level of that authority it was decided to bring in a system which would make impossible the detection of doctored police notebooks. It is not necessary to argue, or even suspect, that the scheme was put forward because it made bent policemen more difficult to sort out; let us allow the purest of motives, the most scrupulous integrity: nevertheless the decision does destroy at a stroke the vital Esda testing.

Unfair to the Met, am I? Well then, the Met can easily prove its innocence. All that is needed is the immediate countermanding of the original decision. Tomorrow, I shall be listening for the rattle of plastic boards being thrown into a dustbin.

The general election has sent the parties in different directions, says Peter Riddell

A fissure in politics

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

what the Major vision means in practice.

The latest cabinet is not, however, an exciting bunch. It is full of the new type of career politician: competent, ambitious and non-ideological managers, hard-working, but with few ideas. There are no Nigel Lawsons or Norman Tebbit to challenge existing orthodoxies. No one has ever accused Sir Patrick Mayhew of even the slightest hint of radicalism. They are mainly consolidators rather than radicals, though there is much to consolidate. Many reforms, especially in health and education, are far from completion, and both John Patten (for so long the patient number two) and Virginia Bottomley now have to show how they can overcome strong vested interests.

But the new cabinet will have to think radically if it is to reverse the deterioration in public finances of the past couple of years. None of the ministers in charge of big spending departments are likely to be willing cutters. Michael Portillo may win more respect than friends as chief secretary to the Treasury. A big test will be how far ministers take contracting-out and compul-

sory competitive tendering. That could transform both local and central government.

The two big uncertainties are Michael Heseltine and Norman Lamont. Finally, given the chance to implement what he advocated in his wilderness years, will Mr Heseltine's industrial policy just mark a change in strategy in an interventionist direction? For the past 16 months Mr Lamont has had the bad luck to preside over a recession for which he was not responsible. His weaknesses have largely been of presentation, of failing to inspire confidence. He has now been given time for the green shoots to grow and to disprove his critics. Since flexibility on macro-economic policy is very limited, his main scope for personal initiative may lie in tax reform.

If the extent of radical impetus remains unclear — for instance, over British Rail — the likelihood is still that the next few years will

see a broadening of ownership, of homes, shares and personal pensions. More people will have a financial stake independent of the state. That is electorally crucial. My hunch is that what turned the election in Mr Major's favour was that those who had gained such a financial stake in the 1980s stayed loyal to him: just look at the Tory votes in Essex and Herefordshire. This was in spite of worries about the recession.

The number of voters with something to defend could rise further in the early 1990s. Similarly, other traditional sources of Labour strength, such as local government and trade unions, will be further eroded by government action. And that is before taking account of the bonus to the Tories from boundary changes.

Labour is therefore likely to appear even more alien to many voters in southern England. Most of its MPs come from the north, Scotland, Wales and the old industrial heartland and they cannot see why the policies that have given Labour continued success there do not work elsewhere. These regional divisions may produce psychological blunders.

Many MPs were yesterday dis-

cussing Labour's future as if Thursday's result was an aberration, much the same way in which they viewed the 1979, 1983 and 1987 elections. In that respect the inevitable concentration on the Labour leadership contest for the next few months is a distraction from what ought to be debated. Who is leader obviously matters, but it is only part of the difficulty.

John Smith may therefore be the wrong choice. While undoubtedly a reassuring figure, the epitome of prudence, who would probably be a highly competent prime minister, he is not an adventurous politician or an original thinker. He believes in the Labour party first and last. But what is needed is a much more far-reaching rethink, not only about electoral reform and realignment of the left, but about why the Labour party cannot reach out beyond its declining core support — as Bryan Gould, one of very few Labour leaders from the south, argued yesterday.

To answer these questions, the left needs to understand why the Tories have been successful. But Labour's self-absorption may allow the government to do largely what it wants for the next couple of years. The main debates could be not between parties but within the right, as post-Thatcherite conservatism is defined by decisions taken within Whitehall.

Secret life of a samurai wife

Japan's simpering women have a hold on society that feminists here might envy, writes Joanna Pitman in Tokyo

Japanese women have long been pitted by their Western sisters as the most oppressed and least emancipated in the developed world. An enduring stereotypical image depicts the docile Japanese woman, trussed up in a cumbersome kimono, dutifully obeying her master and husband, the persecutor dressed as a samurai warrior.

But as a new Japanese television series shows, the image could not be more deceptive. Reality would better be understood if the costumes were swapped, the woman taking up the sword and the man falling to grovel at her feet, ensnared by the shackles of his office duties and transformed in the presence of his wife into a feeble dependant clinging to his masculine privileges.

To the idle observer who has witnessed a Japanese wife slavishly serving dinner for her husband and his guests before retiring to the kitchen for her own meal of leftovers, this may sound strange. But in many cases the woman's meek exterior is merely a public facade that disguises the true nature of the relationship. When the charade is over, the woman reverts to being the matriarch who rules the home, the family finances, the children and the husband. The man becomes a pennant, overgrown child who is indulged, pampered and regarded with contempt.

Women are undoubtedly the victors in Japan's battle of the sexes. Like the "Fighting Women's Army of Kago-shima", an indomitable group who took up their astonished husbands' swords during the Satsuma Rebellion in 1868 and overpowered government troops, the contemporary

Japanese woman is a formidable foe. The comic books, soap operas and television commercials of popular Japanese culture have named the quintessence of her kind *obatalian* — the battleship. She is waspish and vinegar-voiced, aged between 30 and 60, and with her unwavering belief in a divine right to intimidate men, is a fearful cross between Ena Sharples and Yootha Joyce.

So dreadful has the *obatalian* phenomenon become for the vanquished Japanese male that Fuji Television has launched a series called *Obatalian Watching*, an anthropological study of the worst of the breed. In last week's episode, a group of scowling harridans were unwittingly filmed on one of their power-shopping sprees, swarming through sales like locusts, dolling themselves up in Chanel suits and Italian shoes. The cameras then followed them on to a crowded underground train where they were seen doing battle for seats armed with designer handbags and umbrellas. The *obatalian* gets what she wants.

The comedy of the television series depends on the gap between social pretension and reality. Every viewer knows that if the cameras were to arrive at her home, the *obatalian* would slip into her public role as the simpering wife who selflessly tends to the needs of her husband.

Japanese women assert themselves according to norms quite different from those of Western feminists. Most eschew public office and high-profile roles in corporate life because they recognise that Japan has no central citadel of masculine authority to be overthrown. Always manipulative, they have discovered that they



A power in the land: Japanese women enjoying the fruits of a life built on domestic dominance

can be more effective conquering on an individual basis.

While their men bow and scrape at the office all day, the women are free to enjoy the fruits of the Japanese economic miracle. Every morning they dole out a spending allowance to their husbands before packing them off to work, then step out in possession of the family credit card, free to fulfil themselves as they please.

A country with such a rigid sense of hierarchy might be expected to respect the patriarch. But popular culture suggests that Japanese women have reduced the father figure to an object of ridicule, a baby man who must have his toe-nails clipped, his ears washed and sweets popped into his mouth to fend off tantrums.

One comic book series called *Dame Oyaji* (Stupid Dad) depicts

a miserable salaryman, forever hounded at work, who comes home late at night only to be victimised by his shrewish wife and spiteful daughter. They trick him into ice-cold baths, make him beg for an ironed shirt in the morning, and serve up his one joy in life, a pet bird, for dinner.

If *Stupid Dad* is a little extreme, it accords with a common public portrayal of the father figure as an obsequious salaryman who thinks only of sex, money and drink. In television commercials he appears at the office licking his boss's boots or peering myopically down the secretary's blouse. When he gets home he reverts to infancy, whooping with joy when Mummy produces a bedtime whisky.

Those, such as *Stupid Dad*, who have less indulgent wives, like to seek solace with professionally

sympathetic mother figures, the kimono-clad *geishas* or the *man-mans* who run bars. These women play the role of the nanny who listens to the woes of her drunk clients, sings them lullabies and plays metaphorical games of pat-a-cake to stop them crying.

A few Japanese women, not content with their easy conquests in the home, are going out to tackle the corporate world. Those who have set up their own businesses or work for foreign companies are beginning to set their sights on high-level positions. With a dwindling birthrate and a labour shortage, it should not be long before a woman sits at the head of a Sony or Mitsubishi boardroom table. But the role reversal stops there: she will not be foolish enough to relinquish control of the family credit card.



...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

This pig does not weigh as much as I believed, an Irishman once observed. "But then I never thought it would." This general election, too, has turned out contrary to what we predicted: but then we rather thought it might. The losers have won. The day of Floppism has dawned.

You raise an eyebrow? Let me explain. Floppists maintain that the nation will vote for the party it believes most likely to lose. The Floppist analysis was vindicated last Friday when the party everybody had expected to triumph flopped. The pundits found this surprising.

But the lady in the newsagents opposite Wilko's in Marlock did not find it surprising. "Never take anything for granted," she said, smiling like a sphinx. Back in my kitchen I pondered that smile. My mind moved to three self-evident truths.

First, it is undoubtedly true that the nation had no desire for another Tory government. Second, that the nation did not want a Labour government. Third, that nobody wanted a coalition with the Liberal Democrats.

Whichever outcome, then, emerged as the most likely was the one that would fill the electorate with the most horror. Special hatred settled upon whomever began to look like the winner because, the prospect being more immediate, it was more odious. No party being

admired, the sight of any of the three possible victors took the hoop with certainty of impending victory was sure to prove especially detestable.

Picture each in that condition. First, a Labour party so confident that John Smith could summon us to an oak-paneled room and, standing in front of a big bowl of roses, unveil his "budget", so puffed up with importance that Jack Cunningham could discuss his forthcoming Queen's speech with commentators while yobbs pelted Mr Major with eggs; so vainglorious that, before the mere formality of Thursday's vote, Labour could stage the biggest political rally since Nuremberg, at which the poor of Sheffield paid £1 each to sit in a stadium and watch a video of a pop star in the south of France telling them to vote Labour, and another of Mr Kinnoch getting out of a helicopter. Yuck. From that point the polls began to slide towards a hung parliament.

Picture next a boastful Paddy Ashdown prancing before us and telling us who might, and who need not bother to, "pick up the phone". And after the passion, the piety, Mr Ashdown stares tenderly into his antecube and confides the intimacies, the dreams, the little hopes and fears of Liberal Democracy. We can almost feel the manly stubble pricking on the pillow beside us. Ugh. Over breakfast on Thursday, the needle edges a little further towards a hung parliament.

Yes, Picture, finally, not the Tory party we saw, but a

Tory party that had realised it was winning easily. That smug look on Mr Major's face, the tongue-in-cheek Princess Di smile, the braying Timothys and shrieking Amandas, the champagne and laughter, the young men who hardly need to shave, the triumph of vanilla, the jubilation of the jelly babies. Picture the two-fingered gestures from the leading Tories making a quick circuit of the nearest council estate, the portable phones, the wine bars, the wing collars and the clutch of Kinnoch jokes zapping round the computer network of the Square Mile. Spare us.

But of course we were spared. The Tories never did believe it, so they behaved. Instead of triumphalism, we saw a poor chap on a soapbox, a coach that went to all the wrong places, and the bungling of 100 photo opportunities. I heard that women were rushing from the pavements and flinging their arms round Mr Major, telling him never mind and not to be sad, poor lamb. He looked completely harmless. Naturally we voted for him. His winning margin came from votes intended to console him for losing.

Does John Major realise, even now, that it was the failure of his campaign that took him to Downing Street? That the cock-up that caused his final victory rally to miss *The Nine O'Clock News* saved him from defeat? Does he know how lucky he is that, when he said he was winning, nobody believed him?

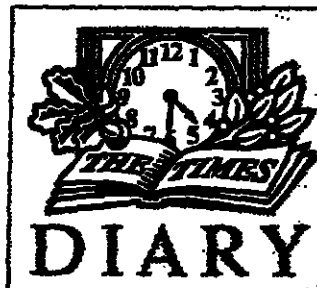
Whither Kinnoch?

THE under-ten XV of the London Welsh rugby club will no doubt be delighted to have their old coach back, but what else does a former leader of the Opposition, still a young man at 50, do with his life? The obligatory memoir is, according to publishers, not a big money-spinner. Tom Weldon, editorial director of William Heinemann, says: "The market has crumbled since the book was first published. It would only be worth £50,000. It has never been in power and his story would only interest Labour activists. Nigel Lawson collected £250,000 for his autobiography. Kinnoch's book is not in that league." The same thinking makes Kinnoch an unlikely recruit to the international lecture circuit alongside the likes of Mrs Thatcher and Henry Kissinger.

One intriguing thought yesterday was that Kinnoch could turn the tables and become a television interviewer. "There is a precedent with people such as Brian Walden but I am not sure about Neil Kinnoch," says Peter Sissons. "You have got to be able to shut up when you are told and stick to a tight schedule. He may find that a bit demanding. But he should be popular as a pundit and he is an excellent raconteur with a fund of uproarious stories."

For Kinnoch's staff, who had expected now to be among the most powerful in the country, the future is equally bleak. They are, as Michael Leppman put it in his 1987 biography of Kinnoch, "people who owe their chief loyalty, and their position, to him alone".

John Earwell, a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who joined Kinnoch's office as economics adviser in 1986, will presumably



return to academia. Julie Hall, the press secretary, may return to television journalism. But what will happen to Charles Clarke, the man who had hoped to be running the Downing Street kitchen cabinet? He went to work for Kinnoch in 1981 with little experience outside student politics.

The son of Sir Richard "Ono" Clarke, the civil servant, Clarke believed he had been groomed for power. Today, still aged only 40, he faces obscurity, for John Smith, or whoever, will surely bring in his own team. If democracy is tough on elected politicians, it can be crueler to those who devote their careers to the furtherance of someone else.

John Major's cabinet reshuffle has tipped the balance further in favour of Cambridge over Oxford in the highest echelons of government. The light blues previously outnumbered the dark blues by nine to seven. That predominance now becomes 10 to five with Sidney Sussex (John Patten and Ian Lang) and Peterhouse (Michael Portillo and Michael Howard) joining Trinity (Douglas Hurd and Lord Mackay) with two apices in the cabinet. As one fellow of Sidney Sussex remarked yesterday: "It's more power than we've had here since the days of Cromwell."

Historical footnote

SORRY to destroy a cherished myth, but those leaping to their feet during the Hallelujah chorus at 250th-anniversary performances of Handel's *Messiah* to-night are almost certainly not, as most of them will believe, following the example of George II. "That story was first told, second-hand, in a letter written 37 years after the event," says Richard Luckett, Peeps Librarian at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and author of *The Messiah's Celebration*. "In fact there are serious doubts whether the king even went to the first London performance."

Far from being a royal gala, that performance was a backstreet affair. There is no record that any member of the royal family attended *The Messiah* in Handel's lifetime, although the custom of standing was established by 1756, says Dr Luckett. The mischievous embellishment of the theory, that the king had fallen asleep and jumped up in surprise on being roused by the loud hallelujahs belongs, sadly, to that long list of stories that ought to be true.

Suspended animation

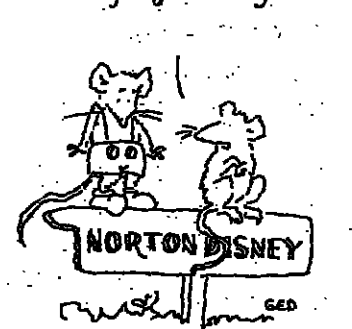
BRITAIN already has its own Euro Disney and it has been here for more than 700 years. Not that those in search of rollercoaster fun will find much to attract them in Norton Disney, allegedly the home of the great Walt's ancestors, despite the efforts of the East Midlands Tourist Board.

While Mickey, Donald and Snow White were parading on the outskirts of Paris, the people of our own Disneyland, just off the Fosse Way in Lincolnshire, spent yesterday as smoochy as Dopey. "I put a notice advertising a trip to the new Euro Disney on the parish noticeboard," says Bob Gibson of

the tourist board. "No one replied. This is a very sleepy hamlet."

The de launcy family, it was then called, was first granted land in Norton Disney in the 13th century. David Payne, proprietor of the D'Isney Place Hotel in Lincoln, built in 1735 by John Disney, says: "Walt Disney came to

They're just not you.



the village and gave the parish some of his drawings. We are proud of our connection but we accept there aren't ever going to be coach parties coming to Norton Disney." For which the people of the hamlet are eternally grateful.

That Gillian Shephard was bound for the top first became apparent when in late 1989 she visited Labson as a junior social security minister. She was appalled when her Portuguese counterpart, Silva Penada, announced at an official dinner that just because Portugal had signed the social charter did not mean it would implement it. A heated exchange followed. By the time a flunkie appeared with a basket of red roses for the honoured British guest, so angry was Penada that he instructed the flunkie to be taken away. Mrs Shephard, however, had the last laugh. A week later Penada was sacked.



CURIOUS SHUFFLING

John Major is resting on his laurels and might have done better to have rested a while longer before rushing into his cabinet changes. One test alone should be applied to a new cabinet at this juncture in British politics. Is it the best team to resume the radical changes begun by Margaret Thatcher and all but halted for the past two years of retrenchment?

Without the urgent resumption of reform, there is no way that the forthcoming recovery will avoid running into the brick wall of enforced deflation, skill shortages, lack of mobility and restrictive practices that remains the biggest blockage to a sustained level of faster growth in Britain. Thursday's vote was a vote for competence in economic management and was a triumph of hope over experience. Such faith requires far greater commitment to reform than John Major seems yet to have contemplated.

The new cabinet is welcome in some respects. Both at foreign and at economic affairs collectivity has been confirmed. To have dropped Mr Lamont, when the mistakes of the past 18 months have been collective rather than individual, would have been cruel. The move of the cabinet's only true political heavyweight, Michael Heseltine, to trade and industry is exciting. His views on industrial regeneration were never "socialist", as Mrs Thatcher liked to portray them. But they could lead him into explosive and terminal confrontation with the Treasury.

Beyond that is only the inner shuffling of a club committee. Only Kenneth Clarke at the Home Office and Michael Howard at environment come near to meeting the radical qualification of leading rather than following their departments. Both are ominously afflicted by the curse of Majorism: they are strong believers in an all-wise central government grasping power from subsidiary institutions. Mr Clarke set his last department down the road to direct administration of every secondary school in England. He will want to run every prison and presumably abet those who want Britain to have a national police force.

Mr Howard must oversee the reform of local councils, the planning machine and "green" legislation. In his hands is the future

of the countryside, now under intense development pressure, and the cities, blighted by constant Whitehall intervention. Mr Howard, a past capper of local revenue and spending, was hardly a friend of local democracy. He has a mountain to climb to re-establish his battered department as a diffuser rather than a centraliser of government power.

Mr Major's other moves are a mystery. He has clearly eschewed any role as a drastic curtailer of central government activity. Apart from the demise of energy, there is to be no breaking of the great sponsoring baronies that lead to so much policy inertia. There is a secretary for "fun" but William Waldegrave, who has been asked to reform the civil service, is also expected, of all things, to "sell" the citizen's charter.

If Malcolm Rifkind was regarded by Mr Major as in the pocket of lobbyists at transport, what is he going to be at defence, with the toughest lobbyists in all Whitehall? If Mr Lilley was too cold a fish at industry, why move him to social services which requires warmth of personality above all?

John MacGregor at transport has to push through the most highly charged privatisation of the year, the breaking up of the railway panjandrum, but this was surely a task for a master politician rather than a quiet backroom boy. As for the prominent portfolios of education and health, neither John Patten nor Virginia Bottomley was a noticeably incisive or innovative junior minister. Both are seen by their colleagues as beholden to their officials. Their promotion, one for loyalty the other for gender, is the highest of risks.

Mr Major dropped four old-timers, but seems timid of serious butchery. His reward will be to tread the debilitating road down which Mrs Thatcher constantly had to go, of twice-yearly reshuffles. It is odd that after 13 years, the Conservative party has so few battle-hardened commanders to lead its reform programme from the front. But then "Major's 100 days" must be led from the top. The prime minister must dispel the "ideology free zone" that surrounds him. His next election campaign begins now: by pressing on with reforms whose yield may not come for four or five years.

MODERATING THE MULLAHS

President Rafsanjani's landslide victory in Iran is one of the most significant in the recent rash of elections around the world. Its implications go far beyond the Middle East. It should mark the end of Iran's outlaw status, dedicated to the subversion of the West and the spread of Islamic revolution. It sweeps away the power of the headline radicals to block the president's cautious return to free-market economics and normal relations with the West. It will embolden Iranian exiles to return, cowed intellectuals to speak up for civilised values and Iran's oppressed women to play a part in the life of their country without fear of being beaten up by *Komiteh* fanatics. Iran, potentially the most powerful nation in the Middle East, is now poised to play a responsible regional role.

The election results show the moderates winning a greater share of the vote than even those who have applauded the return to pragmatism in Iran had forecast. Official reports said they won overwhelmingly in Tehran. More significant, returns from the countryside and from the poorer areas where the Khomeini revolution was born show that more than half the 100 candidates who won enough votes to capture a seat outright are Rafsanjani supporters. The malign influence of zealots intent on maintaining Iran as a theocracy has been undermined.

The election did not herald a shift to pluralist democracy. There are no political parties and candidates were mainly divided between supporters of two Shia clerical factions. President Rafsanjani is a reformer, not a counter-revolutionary. He has curbed the excesses of the clerical *Savaranolais*. But he is not leading his country back to the heady materialism of life under the Shah.

The importance of his victory is ideological. It legitimises the gradual dismantling of the Khomeini legacy. Without a frontal attack on a man whose ghost still haunts political life, President Rafsanjani has moved Iran out of his shadow. He has thus prepared the ground for more thoroughgoing social, economic and political reform. Already in the past year Iran has shown skilful diplomacy. Its neutrality in the Gulf war and refusal to hand back the planes that defected from Iraq were of great importance to the allies. Iran helped secure the release of the hostages. It has mediated in the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute and is now attempting a settlement in Afghanistan.

So traumatic was the split with the West that western leaders have been cautious in responding to these changes. The hardliners have not gone away, and President Rafsanjani still has to take account of their smouldering influence. Iran has not yet ceased all support for international terrorism, as the murder of Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris last year showed. The *fatwa* on Salman Rushdie still stands, though Mr Rushdie's interest must be served by the current changes. Tehran may yet cause international mischief just to show that the Islamic republic is not acquiescing in a western-dominated world order.

Nevertheless, the West should now consolidate the moderates' victory by moving more swiftly to grant credits, unfreeze remaining assets, encourage bilateral visits, relax controls on technology exports and include Iran in regional discussions. Iran is a powerful state. President Rafsanjani can now exploit that power for the benefit of his country, his region and the world.

FUN AND GAMES

David Mellor's job, as the new secretary of state for the national heritage, is to run pretty well everything that brings a warm glow to his countrymen's hearts: stately homes, sport, broadcasting, the arts, and in his tourism portfolio, England's pleasant pastures and mountains green. But even with *Jerusalem* as his theme tune, Mr Mellor will have to ensure that his sword never sleeps in his hand. For his cabinet colleagues are likely to be less sentimental about his domain than the great British public.

The component parts of Mr Mellor's new ministry used to be scattered all over Whitehall: sport and heritage in the environment department, tourism with trade and industry, broadcasting at the Home Office. Yet the old dispensation had an advantage. Each activity tended to be a "good news" component in an often gloomy portfolio. Small increases in spending could yield a minister disproportionate glory. There was no logic behind the new ministry: it was pure election gimmick, enabling the Tories to say that a number of vocal lobbies needed to be under a minister of cabinet rank.

The new department will be exposed and its decisions on priorities the more public. The job involves little policy, but a lot of effort squeezing money out of the Treasury. One month is devoted to one year's spending round: the other 11 on preparing the case for the next. It may be the "ministry for free tickets": it will also be the ministry for bricksbats. The arts lobby is as unpleasant to its ministers as those for the doctors and the infantry regiments.

The only justification for such a Whitehall nest of many colours is to accommodate the

activities and ambitions of a tough minister. Mr Mellor will have to steer through three serious reforms. The first is the new national lottery, where he must explain why a nationalised industry is needed where the private sector could achieve his objectives. The second is to reorganise the growing chaos of British heritage conservation, split among commissions, committees, local councils and now, most dangerously, government departments.

Mr Mellor's Aquean stables are government broadcasting policy. The evil is once again bureaucratic elephantiasis, with regulators, quangos and unions falling over themselves to hold up costs, protect jobs and leave as little cash as possible for private creativity. Many of Mr Mellor's colleagues are not so secretly out to demolish the BBC, whose charter runs out in 1996. As minister of state at the home office, Mr Mellor was adept at mitigating some of the sillier parts of the Broadcasting Act. He now must define public-service broadcasting in the wholly different commercial climate from that in which the BBC was set up. He then needs to decide whether the BBC in its inflated and often self-satisfied form is best able to measure up to that definition. These are two quite separate intellectual undertakings.

But what the new "minister for fun" must resist at all costs is the temptation to govern where government is not needed. The activities that Mr Mellor will supervise are diverse, creative and local, above all local. His greatest ideological achievement would be to denationalise the promotion of fun. Yesterday's splendid London marathon needed no government sponsor.

Time for return of Elgin Marbles to the Parthenon

From Mr Nigel Evans

Sir, Your leader of April 6, advocating the return to Athens of the Elgin Marbles, is an encouraging step in the right direction. However, you undermine your argument by suggesting that "the best museums of the future will be those prepared to clear out their cellars, trade their objects and improve their collections".

The issue is surely one of ownership and of the moral right of museums and private collectors to retain the cultural property of other countries.

The 1970 Unesco Convention on cultural traffic has so far been signed by 68 countries. Not surprisingly, with the exception of Canada and The Netherlands, the signatories are all those countries which over the centuries have suffered at the hands of "collectors".

Indeed, Britain is no longer even a member of Unesco, deeming it to be dominated by some of its Third World members — in many cases precisely those countries who have suffered most from the pillage of their history.

Many of the objects at issue fall into the categories listed in the Unesco Convention. They should be returned to those countries from whence they were removed.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL EVANS,
Nigel Evans Productions Ltd.,
1819 Warwick Street, W1.

From Mr Brian Kemball-Cook

Sir, One would not propose that the British Museum should return to Greece a free-standing statue, such as the *Demeter of Chidolos*; but architectural sculptures are a different matter. They should be returned to the building for which they were designed, if it is still standing.

Moreover, the Parthenon is a supreme work of art: it is a poem in stone, in which there is not one straight line or level surface, only subtle curves. The Elgin Marbles should be returned, so that the temple may be appreciated in its whole beauty and grandeur.

For a century after the Greeks gained their independence the British Museum assiduously obtained casts of fragments of the Parthenon frieze as they turned up, and incorporated these casts with the original slabs in the museum, so that by the 1920s there was a unique display for scholarly study, consisting of 60 per

cent original carvings and 40 per cent casts.

But in 1929 this whole display was broken up and the casts relegated to a warehouse. By this action the museum lost a principal argument for retention of the marbles.

In 1940 it was almost decided to return the marbles in recognition of the Greek stand against the Axis powers, when for a year the British Commonwealth and Greece were the only defenders of freedom; but the opportunity was lost.

It is sad that it was not taken in 1990, on the 50th anniversary of the heroic Greek stand, which in turn recalled the heroic stand of their ancestors against the Persians nearly 2,500 years ago.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN KEMBALL-COOK,
12 Francis Close,
Hitchin, Hertfordshire,
April 9.

From the Editor of The Art Newspaper

Sir, Your leader begins fairly enough, conceding that Lord Elgin acquired the marbles legally and that the act of bringing them to Britain was in fact their salvation.

But in these times of renaissance and not always benign nationalism in Europe and beyond, your leader-writer should perhaps have hesitated before encouraging a general post of works of art from country to country to satisfy nationalist claims.

The major museums of Moscow and St Petersburg are at present fighting off an official proposal that everything from the former satellite states should be sent back to the countries of origin.

This is not the moment to belittle with emotive words like "stifling", "cobwebs" and "moribund" the role which the great international museums have played since the last century in presenting the public with a supranational vision of art.

Yours faithfully,
ANNA SOMERS COCKS, Editor,
The Art Newspaper,
Mitre House,
44-46 Fleet Street, ECA,
April 6.

From the Reverend Francis Edwards, SJ

Sir, Unfortunately, there is not always a clear distinction between valuable artefacts and treasures of intense national significance. Any "valuable artefact" can take on

of the electorate who support this idea and nobody need feel cheated.

Yours,
R. F. NORTHOVER,
173 Newbridge Hill, Bath, Avon.

From Mr Richard Falconer

Sir, Mr Richard Lamb (letter, April 11) recollects that David Butler was able to calculate the 1955 general election majority after four results. I find this quite surprising as, according to your correspondent, Mr Butler was already in possession of a pocket calculator a full 15 years before its invention.

But perhaps Mr Lamb is referring to that bane of our schooldays, a slide rule?

Yours truly,
RICHARD FALCONER,
St David's, Kemps Lane,
Painswick, Gloucestershire.

From Mr Andrew Stobart

Sir, So now we know: power is returned to the man who has always had the courage of his convictions, and who is now placed to inspire and lead us to economic recovery. All his colleagues spend our money; he can help to ensure that we make it.

Michael Heseltine faces his greatest challenge.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW STOBART,
Walnut Cottage,
Great Ouseburn, North Yorkshire,
April 12.

Quarrying expansion

From Mr J. McLaughlin

Sir, Your report (April 8) about concern over the likely expansion of quarrying missed a vital point: the threat to the countryside cited by the Council for the Protection of Rural England and other groups is vastly exaggerated.

The area of English countryside subject to planning permission for quarrying of construction aggregates — that is, land which has been quarried and is now being restored, and land which has planning permission for future extraction — declined by 8 per cent between 1982 and 1988, during a period when

sales of aggregates increased by 50 per cent.

In other words, old sites were being restored more quickly than new sites developed. In total, the proportion of our land area covered by planning permissions for aggregates extraction is 0.35 per cent of the total.

Over the next 20 years there is no reason why this proportion should increase significantly; indeed, the net environmental impact of the industry will improve, even if sales increase because of higher operating standards.

Yours sincerely,
J. McLAUGHLIN (Economist),
British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries,
156 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1.

Access to tapes

From Mr Peter M. Ross

Sir, I am acting for a client charged with two counts of indecent assault upon a child aged nine. My client, aged 56, has no previous convictions and adamantly denies the charges.

Part of the prosecution evidence consists of a videotaped interview with the child. The Crown Prosecution Service is refusing to release a copy of the videotape to me, despite my personal undertaking not to release a copy to my client or any other person apart from counsel.

I have drawn the attention of the CPS to a draft code of practice, to be issued by the Home Office, providing for the release of videotaped evidence to defence solicitors. However, the CPS has refused to release the videotape, stating that the code has yet to come into force and that furthermore... it is being introduced in order to cope with the provisions of Part 3 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991, under section 54 of which the video recording of the child's interview will become the evidence in the case, as opposed to merely undisclosed material, as it is in the proceedings against your client.

Although I have been reliably informed that another branch of the CPS does release a copy of videotaped evidence in child abuse cases to defence solicitors, I now have no choice but to inspect the videotape at the relevant CPS offices, costing me unnecessary time and money. My client is legally-aided and the cost of repeated visits to their offices by

"intense national significance" in the eye of the political beholder. But more should be involved here than the simpler kind of politics, which can only discern plunder in the presence of its national works of art residing abroad.

Would the Elgin Marbles be less "incarcerated" in Athens — a city, incidentally, with a notorious smog problem — than in London? The hazards facing the finest relics of civilisation in a world where civilisation seems to be in decline — one thinks of the madness destroying Yugoslavia — means that the more works of art are distributed round the world the better are our chances of keeping something.

Perhaps the finest example of English mediaeval alabaster carving is in the Capodimonte Museum in Naples. Some of the best works of art by English 18th-century artists are in the Henry Huntington Foundation in Los Angeles. Let them stay there. And let the Elgin Marbles stay in London.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS EDWARDS, SJ,
114 Mount Street, W1,
April 6.

From Mrs Jill Paton Walsh

Sir, I am not one to complain about the presence of the Elgin Marbles in London; as a child I spent my pocket money on Underground fares to visit them dozens of times a year and they made of me a lifelong philhellene.

How grievous that these wonderful works should occasion friction between ourselves and the Greeks, to whose forefathers we owe so much, and with whom we have so much in common.

I suggest that the British and Greek governments agree to let the difficult question of ownership lie unresolved on the table between them; no concessions made, no claims abandoned, no precedents created.

While the Greeks finish constructing the gallery in which they hope to display the marbles, let us make the most perfect set of replicas that modern methods can contrive; let us send half the replicas, and half the real marbles to Athens, retaining half of each set in London. Let us agree to exchange the sets every 20 years or so, in perpetuity.

Yours faithfully,
JILL PATON WALSH,
72 Water Lane, Histon, Cambridge,
April 6.

'Oscar' for engineers

From Mr William Hills

Sir, Sir Alan Muir Wood (letter, April 2) suggests that "regional government could well contribute" to the encouragement of our engineering talent. This essential dimension was recognised in the North-East in 1990 by local industry's strong support for the first of the Science and Engineering Research Council's engineering design centres, that for marine and other made-to-order products, at Newcastle University.

This £2 million centre, which includes Sunderland and Newcastle polytechnics, is addressing many key technical and economic aspects that influence the design of, for instance, offshore platforms, turbine generators and petro-chemical plants.

Such industrial/academic initiatives are vital elements in promoting the long-term competitiveness of British manufacturing and in encouraging the brightest graduates to contribute to the challenges of engineering design, where the intellectual demands are quite different from design in more artistic fields.

Yours faithfully,
W. HILLS (Director),
Engineering Design Centre,
Armstrong Building, The University,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

From the Secretary of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers

Sir, I fully agree with Mr Warnes (letter, April 2) that we need to take pride in the considerable achievement of British industry. That is why we have run the Manufacturing Effectiveness Award since 1982.

The winner of the award needs to demonstrate a dramatic improvement in manufacturing effectiveness that has made a major change to the performance of the company; this may embrace marketing, design, production and overall management — the best will incorporate all these elements. Past winners include British Steel, IBM, STC, Westland and Dunlop Slazenger (the McEnroe carbon-fibre tennis racquet).

Yours faithfully,
RON MELLOR, Secretary,
Institution of Mechanical Engineers,
1 Birdcage Walk, SW1.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

Ukraine memorial to Crimean dead

From the British Ambassador, Moscow, and the British Charge d'Affaires, Kiev

Sir, Twenty-one thousand British servicemen died during the Crimean war of 1854-6. Many were buried where they fell on the fields of Inkerman, the Alma river, and Balaklava. The appalling conditions in which they fought were recorded by the *Times* correspondent, William Howard Russell, in what are some of the most vivid despatches from the front written in any war.

At the end of that war, numerous memorials and cemeteries were built to commemorate the fallen from the armies of Britain and her French, Italian, Turkish and Sardinian allies, and also from the Russian armies that opposed them. These have suffered from the ravages of time, neglect, and the devastation of the second world war. Not much is left to identify them.

But something remains. With the end of the cold war, the battlefields around the naval bases of Sevastopol and Balaklava are once again becoming open to foreign visitors. Dedicated local historians have traced the remains of the memorials and the lines of battle, and are creating their own local museums to mark our common history. They are most anxious to establish links with their counterparts abroad.

Above all, the town council of Sevastopol has recently and most generously given back part of what was the largest British cemetery for the construction of a new memorial. The site is on Cathcart's Hill, which overlooks Sevastopol itself, where 8,000 British servicemen were buried.

Local architects and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission advise that it would be possible to build a suitable memorial on Cathcart's Hill at a cost of £15,000; it would take the form of an obelisk some 25 feet high, surrounded by gardens and a wall, and marble plaques would commemorate the dead by ship and regiment.

A public subscription for this project is being co-ordinated by the Foot Guards (details, page 14). We commend it to the generosity of your readers.

Yours etc.,
RODRIC BRAITHWAITE,
British Ambassador, Moscow,
DAVID GLADSTONE,
British Charge d'Affaires, Kiev,
Hazel Zhornitsky No 1008,
vul. Rozl Luxembour 5,
252021 Kiev, Ukraine.

Exile from the Tower

From Mr Claude Blair and others

Sir, The Tower of London is central to Britain's history, but like all such institutions it is the sum of its parts. One of those parts, the Royal Armouries, now the national museum of arms and armour, has been closely associated with the Tower for many centuries — probably, in fact, since the foundation of the fortress by William the Conqueror — and has had its headquarters there since at least the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

Now, we understand, it is planned to transfer the headquarters to Leeds — if not in name, in effect, since the move will involve the curatorial staff, the archives, library and workshop and all the reserve collections. It is apparently intended that key items from the old Tower armouries would remain on show in the Tower, which would clearly be welcome, but the plan would nevertheless cause irreparable damage to an important aspect of our national heritage.

We therefore ask the trustees of the Royal Armouries and the Department of the Environment to think again, and to consult more widely than they have so far done, before committing themselves to this plan.

Yours faithfully,
CLAUDE BLAIR
(Keeper of Mechanical, Victoria & Albert Museum, 1972-82),
A. R. DUFTY
(Master of the Armouries, 1963-76),
A. N. KENNARD (Deputy Master of the Armouries, 1946-71),
W. REID (Director,
National Army Museum, 1970-88),
B. W. ROBINSON
(Keeper of Metalwork, Victoria & Albert Museum, 1966-72),
90 Links Road,
Ashted, Surrey.

Saving graces

From Sir Archibald Birkmyre

Sir, A grace I have used on occasion may strike a chord with some of your readers (letters, April 2, 4, 9):

Be present at our table, Lord,
With guests we must, but can't afford.

Help us berray no sign of fuss,
As if we've always feasted thus;
And make the daily lady stay
Till half past ten to clear away.

Yours faithfully,
ARCHIBALD BIRKMYRE,
The Old Presbytery, Buckland,
Faringdon, Oxfordshire.

From Mr Roy Boulting

Sir, Perhaps the ultimate grace, combining compassion with pragmatism: We pray, O Lord, that "Thou Shalt Not"

At last may be by Thee, forgot —
For were we all of Sin made void,
Alas! I would leave Thee unemployed.

Yours etc.,
ROY BOULTING,
5 Spare Acre Lane,
Eynsham, Oxford.

KENNETH RAWNSLEY

since his election to serve
first term as President a
to whom a great part of
world looked with admira-
and hope.

THE TIMES BUSINESS

MONDAY APRIL 13 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

● BUSINESS NEWS 17-21
● SPORT 22-28

MAN OF THE WEEK

Designs on a Nineties recovery

Whoever might have been left with the job of turning off Britain's lights last Thursday, it was never going to be Rodney Fitch. Polling day found the chairman of Fitch-RS, the design group, in the Arizona desert. This had less to do with misleading opinion polls and more to do with his first time off in a year from the task of reshaping his company from over-blown Eighties' superstar into something more suited to the leaner Nineties.

Like Mr Major, he knows all about sudden swings. From a youthful dalliance with neo-communism and Labour, the Eighties saw him emerge as a leading disciple of Thatcherism, helped by the new wave of British retailers that drew on his firm's skills to transform the high street. But we all know what happened to that story. Fitch's inevitable slide has



Fitch: bout of optimism

weighed heavily on its founder, a man known for wearing his worries on his sleeve.

Despite the considerable damage to profits, pride and personal wealth, a proxy vote placed by his daughter shows he has remained loyal to the Tory cause. A man whose business is flair and communication, is paradoxically confident that a prime minister somewhat short of both can help him bring the good days back. But do not expect him to embrace the new 'ordinariness'. Extraordinariness is more the style of a man who developed his talents with Sir Terence Conran in the Sixties.

Thursday's results should show a small improvement on the first half losses of 1991, an as-yet modest tribute to the changes implemented by Martin Beck, the chief executive brought in a year ago.

If the economic climate improves, the more thoughtful, meaningful approach to design that Fitch wants to bring to the Nineties could pay off. By his own admission at times pompous, pedantic and melancholic, Rodney Fitch has run into an unexpected bout of optimism. Let us hope it is catching.

MATTHEW BOND

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

US dollar
1.725 (+0.0305)
German mark
2.3803 (+0.0417)
Exchange index
91.2 (+1.2)
Bank of England official
close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share
2001.1 (+149.7)
FT-SE 100
2572.6 (+189.9)
New York Dow Jones
3255.37 (+6.26)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave
17650.66 (-709.05)

Heavy international workload awaits Heseltine at DTI



Heseltine: new post

BY OUR ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

ARMED with plans to revamp an expanded trade and industry department, Michael Heseltine takes up his new post as trade secretary today with an in-tray brimming over with important international issues. A successful conclusion to the deadlocked world trade talks is a priority for the government. It fears that failure to reach an agreement on freer international trade could undermine confidence worldwide and delay further an economic recovery. Although the target of initiating a trade pact by Easter is beyond reach, Mr Heseltine is expected to join the efforts on both

sides of the Atlantic to achieve the political breakthrough that would remove the final obstacles to a trade deal before the Group of Seven summit in Munich in July.

Mr Heseltine has to prepare for Britain's presidency of the European Community in the second half of this year, during which the final pieces of the single market, scheduled to start on January 1, must be put in place. While the new trade secretary enjoys a more pro-European reputation than Peter Lilley, his forerunner, he is unlikely to depart from the deregulatory stance Britain has adopted.

While responsibility for the Financial Services Act is being transferred to the Treasury, probably accompa-

nied by John Redwood, the former corporate affairs minister, the DTI will remain master of company law and competition policy. The fate of the "Lilley doctrine", which sought to bar renationalisation of British companies by state-owned foreign firms, is in doubt.

As a champion of European industrial co-operation during the Westland affair, Mr Heseltine saw a role for a pan-European industrial policy, which was anathema to most of the cabinet. It is believed that subsequent events, including the Gulf war, have persuaded him against over-reliance on Britain's community partners. Mr Heseltine's desire to back British industry on the world market is

undiminished. An old-fashioned industrial policy is unlikely, but he will seek to establish a close relationship with industry more reminiscent of Lord Young's stint at the DTI.

The only big merger decision likely to cross Mr Heseltine's desk in the near future is a bid by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for Midland Bank. The DTI will directly oversee the disposal of the coal industry. By merging the bulk of the energy department with the trade department, Mr Heseltine takes on the burden of regulating the oil, gas and electricity sectors.

Gillian Shephard, the new employment secretary, faces rising unemployment for some time, with the underlying trend still showing a

monthly increase of about 40,000. Her department is expected to try during the British presidency of the EC to put the issue of unemployment on the agenda.

The lack of change at the top at the Treasury does not mask the significance of the politically arid Michael Portillo's appointment as chief secretary. Uppermost in Mr Portillo's mind in the weeks ahead will be the autumn public expenditure round. The cabinet's first session on the subject in July will show how good Mr Portillo is at standing up to pressure from ministers keen to take a more hands-on approach to the country's economic problems.

Comment, page 19

Bundesbank chief rules out easing

German stand dashes hope of UK rate cut

BY COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

HOPES that post-election euphoria would translate into an early cut in British interest rates have been dashed by remarks from Hans Tietmeyer, vice-president of the Bundesbank, ruling out a relaxation of Germany's tough anti-inflation stance.

Treasury ministers said before election day that the gap between British and German interest rates is so small that a unilateral easing in Britain would be risky. Without some relaxation of German monetary policy, the scope for a British move would appear almost non-existent.

Dr Tietmeyer, speaking after a meeting in Paris of a committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, said German official lending rates would neither be raised nor cut in the near future. "There is no likelihood of a change in the short term," he said.

His remarks followed speculation on Friday that the pound's surge on news of the Conservative election win opened the way to a base rate cut. David Kern, chief economist at National Westminster Bank, forecast on Friday that the stronger pound would

permit a half-point cut in base rates to 10 per cent in the next fortnight.

Dr Tietmeyer, who chaired the OECD committee of central bankers and deputy finance ministers, said the leading industrial economies agreed recovery was on the way, albeit a more modest one than had been expected. The OECD last week cut its growth forecast in the 24 member economies to between 1.5 and 2.2 per cent predicted in November. Dr Tietmeyer said the committee agreed that bringing public spending under control, rather than cutting interest rates, was the best way to speed up sustainable recovery.

That message prompted Brian Pearce, chief economist of the Itern Club forecasting group, to conclude that cutting British interest rates now would be a risk. Had there been some hope of an early move by the Germans, the risk might have been taken, said Mr Pearce. The pound, even at Friday's level, was "not really in a strong situation", he added. "If I were the Chancellor, I would certainly not like to risk a cut." The differential between short-term interest rates in Ger-

many and Britain is only three quarters of a point.

Longer-term prospects for lower British interest rates are good, which, given the government's mounting borrowing needs, is of greater importance to John Major and his cabinet. With the pre-election incentive to risk a base rate cut no longer there, the authorities sought last Friday to signal there would be no easing in the near term.

Concern about world growth was at the centre of talks in Paris on Saturday between Nicholas Brady, the American treasury secretary, Pierre Bérégovoy, the French prime minister, and his finance minister, Michel Sapin. Dr Tietmeyer, whose country has been criticised for tightening monetary policy despite the slowdown, said his OECD committee agreed there was little scope to use interest rates to stimulate growth without putting world economic health at risk.

Germany's leading economic research institutes are today expected to forecast growth of 1 per cent for west Germany this year after 3.1 per cent last.

Economic View, page 19
Gilt-edged, page 21

Market tipped to hold gains

BY MICHAEL TATE, CITY EDITOR

THE stock market is expected to hold on to the huge gains made on Friday when trading resumed this morning. Market-makers are no less euphoric about investment prospects after a weekend of deliberation on the surprise election result than they were in the early hours of Friday.

According to many dealers, the 136.2-point surge in the FT-SE 100 index to 2,572.6 will be fully vindicated by a significant increase in business volume, now that the election clouds over Britain's economic and fiscal future have been cleared by the Conservative victory.

Tony Abrahams, of Smith New Court, said: "There may be a modest reaction in the morning, but the underlying trend will be upwards. The

technical state of the market is very good, with institutional investors not fully invested. The market is set fair." He expects the market to open "20 points either way".

Many dealers expect share prices to be higher by the end of the week. Mark Brown, of UBS Phillips & Drew, believes there could be a surge of demand from foreign investors who will regard the UK as a "newly elected paragon of stability in a world full of political risk". At County NatWest, Bob Semple said the index was "still in the foothills" of its potential.

The pace of economic recovery should increase, analysts say, as industry and individuals start to spend more. Shares would also benefit from a surge in merger activity, which is being fore-

cast for the second quarter of the year beyond.

According to *Acquisitions Monthly*, which monitors merger activity, the corporate sector appears to be showing the first signs of recovery, and it argues that the decisive election result should help remove much of the uncertainty that has clouded corporate activity.

Richard Agutter, head of the M&A operation at KPMG, the accountancy firm, said: "UK business decisions were being put on hold in the uncertainty of a pending election. Businesses will now allow their investment decisions to go forward in the light of a known economic policy."

He believes, however, that the impact may not be felt until later in the year.

Pioneer to treble shops chain

THE Co-operative Retail Services (CRS) plans to more than treble its Pioneer discount food stores operation this year (Derek Harris writes). The Pioneer chain, comprising shops with an average selling area of 20,000 sq ft and carrying up to 8,000 product lines, is expected to expand from only seven stores at present to 23 by the year end.

Harry Moore, CRS chief executive, said a total of 50 Pioneer shops was possible within three years.

Of the type of superstores owned by Tesco, Sainsbury, Safeway and Asda, Mr Moore said: "The cost base of these stores means they could not go over to the discount format. I believe discounting is here to stay."

Pioneer spirit: Harry Moore, chief executive, envisages continued expansion

New group lobbies for Lloyd's names

BY JONATHAN PRYNN

A super-committee of the heads of Lloyd's names action groups has been formed to lobby for a bail-out of the names suffering heavy underwriting losses, likely to exceed £1.5 billion this year.

The losses have led to a wave of litigation, which is thought to be having damaging commercial consequences for Lloyd's. The committee will attempt to persuade Lloyd's that it is in its own interests to seek a market solution to the grievances.

The 11-man committee is chaired by Peter Nutting, the head of the Outhwaite 1982 Names Association. Vice-chairman is Sir David Berriman of the Rose Thompson Young action group. Most of the other main action groups formed by names on heavily loss-making syndicates are represented on the committee.

Tom Benyon, a leading dissident Lloyd's name, has launched a new syndicate analysis service for names, which compares the composition of all Lloyd's syndicates with the market average. Mr Benyon said the analysis was designed to inform outside names which syndicates were formed mainly of working names, and which were shunned by insiders.

One of the main allegations against Lloyd's is that the working names received information on, and were given access to, the most profitable syndicates which was not available to outsiders. Lloyd's has denied the allegation and has set up an enquiry.

The Golfing Opportunity of a Lifetime

David Leadbetter is the world's no.1 coach. His first class instructional techniques have helped players at every level improve their game beyond belief.

Until now the only 'Lesson with Leadbetter' that you may have enjoyed would be from his top selling instructional videos - 'The Swing' and 'The Short Game'.

Now, exclusively in The Times is your chance to win a weekend for two in Orlando, Florida and receive personal one-to-one instruction from Leadbetter himself. Fifty videos will be given away as runners-up prizes.

The competition questions will appear in The Times on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday this week on the back of the sports pages. Entry instructions will be given on Saturday.

Question 1:
Which of David's pupils does he refer to as 'My best advertisement'?



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Banks uneasy after walkout at O&Y

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON
IN NEW YORK



Greenwald: the top job

OLYMPIA & York Development, the trouble-torn property group building London's Canary Wharf, will move today to avert potential panic among more than 100 bankers who are restless over plans to restructure its £10 billion of debts.

The banks have been growing anxious about the financial picture which will be disclosed to them later today at O&Y's meeting in the Dominion ballroom of the Sheraton Centre Hotel in Toronto.

An estimated 500 officials of banks, insurance companies, lawyers and accountants are due to hear the first full report on O&Y's debts. Some are reported to want an independent audit of the fig-

ures. Others believe that a heated internal row over how much information will be given to the banks by O&Y was the reason for the walkout by its new president, Thomas Johnson, last week.

A spokesman for O&Y was not able to comment yester-

day. Mr Johnson, a former president of Manufacturers Hanover recruited to give confidence to the banks that O&Y had a banker at very senior level who would understand their concerns, was barely 17 days into the job when a flare-up with Paul Reichmann, chief strategist and part owner of O&Y, caused his abrupt departure.

O&Y is a private company owned by the three Reichmann brothers, Paul, Albert and Ralph, and is known to guard jealously the secrets of its business from outsiders. It has raised public money to fund some projects.

Robert Miller, 50, a partner in the New York investment firm, Jan D. Wolfensohn and chief architect of O&Y's restructuring, has reportedly denied the rift was

over disclosure of information.

Mr Johnson is expected to be replaced as O&Y president today by Gerald Greenwald, aged 56, who previously worked closely with Mr Miller on the rescue of Chrysler from its huge debts in the early Eighties. Tipped as an heir apparent to Lee Iacocca at Chrysler, Mr Greenwald left in June 1990 to head an unsuccessful union-led buyout of United Airlines. He was paid \$9 million for the task and has since been managing \$400 million of buyout funds for Dillon Read, the stockbroker.

Analysts believe the Reichmanns will fight hard to keep their empire intact and will be reluctant to approve assets sales the banks may seek.

Dunkel abandons Easter deadline for Uruguay round

FROM TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

ARTHUR Dunkel, the secretary general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), will announce in Geneva today that more time is needed to conclude the Uruguay round of world trade talks.

By imposing an Easter deadline for negotiations to be completed, Mr Dunkel had hoped to chivy the European Community and America into resolving their differences on agricultural subsidies.

The two sides are still deadlocked on how far Ray MacSharry, EC agriculture commissioner, can go in his attempt to replace crop subsidies with income supports for farmers — and even agreement within the EC camp itself has not yet been reached.

Senior GATT officials will therefore "evaluate the situation" in Geneva today, but are not thought likely to set a new deadline. It has been all too apparent in Brussels that Easter was an absurdly ambitious target, and reaction to today's announcement is likely to be muted.

Finishing the Uruguay round is low on the list of priorities of most member states, with the two vital GATT players at EC level, France and Germany, beset by domestic political problems and their governments wary of losing the support of farmers.

Quite apart from farming, the EC and America also have to come to an agreement on services, where negotiations seem to have been held up by the agricultural impasse.

Even the brief ray of sunshine provided by what looked like a breakthrough on the dispute over subsidies paid to the European Airbus consortium dimmed late last week, as it became apparent that American negotiators were unwilling to sign a new civil aviation subsidies code.

This, too, will now probably be put off until after Easter. At a time when the Brussels bureaucratic machine has lost its momentum, it is perhaps no surprise that the commission's proposals for common company takeover rules in the EC are going nowhere fast.

The commission had proposed that if a predator acquires 33.3 per cent of a company's stock, on crossing that threshold it should offer to buy the company. In its original directive of December, 1988, the commission proposed that this should mean taking over the company 100 per cent, to give full protection to minor-

ity shareholders in any takeover saga. The control board of the Paris stock exchange, the CBV, has just stirred some life into the debate by advocating that French companies should take their control ceiling from 66 per cent to 100 per cent — at present companies acquiring 33.3 per cent of a firm in France have then to make an offer for two thirds of the company.

However, sources involved in political co-operation meetings in Brussels say the French move cannot be interpreted as a shot in the arm for the stalled EC directive, but more as a reaction to the recent, and messy, takeover of Source Perrier.

Meanwhile, Filippo Maria Pandolfi, telecommunications commissioner, has quietly told his colleagues that he wants to offer the EC's high-definition television producers and broadcasters £560 million over the next five years to encourage them to begin "simulcasting" in D2-MAC, the commission's chosen halfway stage to high definition television, HD-MAC. The offer could win approval from the telecommunications ministers.

Britain is still philosophically opposed to the commission's HDTV strategy, which seeks to impose on consumers an intermediate standard television reproducing D2-MAC, while Philips of The Netherlands and Thomson of France come up with full-blown HD-MAC. When that is developed, later in the decade, customers will have to swap sets again.



Dunkel: too hopeful

EBRD faces the hard facts

Wolfgang Münchau reports from Budapest on the issues that will dominate the first annual meeting

THE sound of fanfares and a sense of optimism about all things eastern European seems to be all that has survived in the memories of those who witnessed the lavish inaugural meeting of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in London last April.

Last year's exuberance now seems distant. The bank's governors will meet again at the convention centre in Budapest today and tomorrow, but the contrast to last year's razzamatazz could not be starker. There will be no grand ceremonies this time and not even set speeches.

More than 50 governors, the world's leading finance ministers among them, have their work cut out, against a background of continued and deepening depression throughout eastern Europe. Jacques Attali, the French president of the European Bank, appears so concerned about the political fallout of the depression that he has lost his usual grin.

The meeting will not resolve all the pressing issues, such as trade liberalisation, if only because some issues, such as reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), are for the European Community and others for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, rather than an international institution with such a tightly defined brief.

The governors will, however, be able to tackle the approach to privatisation and the so-called tanks-to-tractors conversion, the orderly dismantling and reconstruction of eastern Europe's hopeless military equipment industries. The reconstruction of industries with the greatest export potential — oil, textiles and agricul-



Lifting barriers: Jacques Attali is seeking change, particularly in agriculture

ture — will be included. M Attali will present a 50-page document outlining the approach to privatisation. The main thrust will be a critique of fast-track privatisation, such as pursued by

Germany's Treuhand, or by the governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The document will highlight the necessity of achieving industrial restructuring. The general message is that substance rather than speed

should be centre stage in an economic reform process. Tomorrow, M Attali is expected to outline his blueprint for economic reform in eastern Europe. At its heart will be a plea to establish a

fund with the ability to grant soft loans, although no decision is expected this week. The meeting is under pressure to lay the groundwork for the G7 summit in Munich in the summer, when the leaders of the world's most prosperous countries will have a last chance before the American and French elections to reach political agreement on international trade and assistance to eastern Europe.

If this week's meeting of governors paves the way for a breakthrough at Munich, M Attali will have scored an important victory.

'Substance rather than speed should be centre stage in an economic reform process'

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National Provident Institution. Notice of Annual General Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the 156th Annual General Meeting of members of National Provident Institution will be held at the City Conference Centre, 76 Mark Lane, London EC3 on Wednesday, 6 May 1992 at 12.00 noon for the transaction of the following Ordinary Business:

- To receive and consider the accounts and report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 1991.
- To re-elect directors.
- To re-appoint Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte as auditors and to authorise the directors to determine their remuneration.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

Following recommendations made in a report issued by the Institutional Shareholders' Committee in 1991, it is proposed that the Rules be changed at the Annual General Meeting so that one third of the Board, rather than the current fixed requirement of two directors, will be subject to retirement by rotation.

It is also proposed that, at the Annual General Meeting, the Rules be amended to enable the Company to purchase directors' and officers' liability insurance. This will bring the Company into line with what is increasingly becoming market practice following changes made by the Companies Act 1989.

Notice is, therefore, also given that the following resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution:

THAT the Rules of the Company be amended:-

- (1) by substituting the following new Rule in place of Rule 43:-
"43 At each annual general meeting one third of the directors who are subject to retirement by rotation or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the nearest number to one third, shall retire from office. Subject to the following provisions of these Rules the directors to retire by rotation shall be those chosen by the directors by agreement or in default of agreement determined by lot."
- (2) by adding the following words to the end of Rule 3 (12):-
"and to purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of any director, manager or other officer of NPI or of any corporation which is a subsidiary of NPI or is allied to or associated with NPI against any liability which may attach to him or loss or expenditure which he may incur in relation to anything done or alleged to have been done or omitted to have been done as a director, manager or officer;"
- (3) by inserting the following words as a new sub-paragraph 63(1)(e):-
"the resolution relates to the purchase or maintenance for any director or directors of insurance against any liability."
- (4) by substituting the following in place of the proviso to Rule 114:-
"Provided that:
- (a) NPI may indemnify any such director, officer, agent, employee, trustee or nominee against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour (or the proceedings are otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part) or in which he is acquitted or in which relief is granted to him by the court;
- (b) the directors may from time to time purchase and maintain insurance at the expense of NPI for the benefit of any director, manager or other officer of NPI or of any corporation which is a subsidiary of NPI or is allied to or associated with NPI against any liability which may attach to him or loss or expenditure which he may incur in relation to anything done or omitted to be done or alleged to have been done or omitted to be done as a director, manager or officer."

Principal Office,
National Provident House,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2UE.

By order of the Board
S J O'Brien, Secretary.

NOTE: A member entitled to attend and vote at the general meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and, on a poll, to vote instead of him or her. A proxy need not be a member of NPI. Proxy forms are available on request from the Company Secretary at the Principal Office. Completed proxy forms should be deposited at the Principal Office not later than 12 noon on 4th May 1992.

NPI

If you would like a copy of NPI's Report and Accounts 1991, write to John Fisher, National Provident Institution, National Provident House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2UE.

Name:

Address:

PepsiCo may trek back to S Africa

BY JON ASHWORTH

PEPSICO, the world's second-biggest producer of soft drinks, may be on the brink of reinvesting in South Africa — after years of steadily cutting back its activities there in protest at apartheid.

The group, owner of Pizza Hut and Kentucky Fried Chicken, would be keen to regain a foothold in the region, which has a huge market for soft drinks. Pepsi said it is always evaluating new opportunities, but denied any immediate plans to reinvest in the republic.

Thabo Mbeki, head of foreign relations for the African National Congress, said last week that he expected several large American companies to announce investments in South Africa within the next month. He said that a major soft drink manufacturer, a big engineering and construction group and a large foods group would make their investment plans public soon.

Tony O'Reilly, chairman of Heinz, is known to be discussing a venture with Malbak, the large South African food group, but it is thought to be some months away. Most American corporations sold their South African holdings in the Eighties after the international community imposed sanctions.

Pepsi began divesting in the region in 1985 and has no assets in the region. However, 23 Pizza Hut restaur-

ants are run under franchise. Mr Mbeki's comments appear to contradict the ANC's firm stand on foreign investment. Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, has often said he wants no new capital in the republic until an interim government is in place.

The ANC has been steadily moderating its stance on nationalisation in an effort to calm fears abroad. Mr Mbeki said the ANC supported the introduction of a market economy and was not committed irrevocably to nationalisation. He said: "The issue of investor confidence is important. You can't threaten to nationalise property and expect people to invest."

By some predictions, \$11 billion of investments is needed every year until the end of the decade, led by the Far East. If the economy is to grow fast enough.



Mbeki: confidence

Flemings backs R-R deal with Tupolev

BY MICHAEL TATE
CITY EDITOR

FLEMINGS, the British merchant bank, has set up a joint venture with Tupolev, the Russian aircraft manufacturer, to handle production and sales of the Rolls-Royce powered Tupolev Tu-204 airliner.

The 200-passenger twin jet is expected shortly to become the first Russian airliner with western engines to gain international clearance. British Russian Aviation Company (Bravia), the new company, said it anticipated worldwide interest in the new aircraft, which will be driven by the RB211-535 engine.

Bravia will be half-owned by Flemings Russia Investment Corp., and half by Russian interests. Rolls-Royce, which last week joined the newly formed Union of Aviation Producers in the Commonwealth of Independent States, will not have an equity interest, but will have a director on the Bravia board. The new aircraft's maiden flight will take place in July and its first public display will be at September's Farnborough Air Show. Rolls-Royce's order book stands at a record £6.6 billion, and includes a new order for seven Tay-powered Fokker 100s for China Eastern Airlines.

Credit quality still restrains issues

THE government and the corporate sector were both represented in Friday's rush to take advantage of the euphoric post-election conditions in the sterling bond markets.

But if the intentions were the same, the scale could not have been more contrasting. It is perhaps a sign of things to come that whereas the Bank of England could issue £1.6 billion of gilts before dawn, a single £50 million top-up to an existing £150 million issue from Cable and Wireless was all that emerged from the corporate community. The issue was certainly well received, selling out within an hour, but the threat of "crowding out" remains a concern, despite interest in sterling assets among international investors.

Given the favourable conditions prevailing on Friday morning it is perhaps surprising that more corporate issuers did not follow C&W's example.

The company was very sensibly all set to move quickly when the market officially opened. The yield on the benchmark gilt has fallen more than 70 basis points over the past week, the bulk of movement on Friday. Only a week before, the yield had been hovering around 10 per cent. By the time C&W hit the market it had dropped to about 9.2 per cent. An 86 basis point spread means C&W was able to lock into

rates at around the historically attractive 10 per cent.

Overall, corporate spreads over gilts changed little on Friday, reflecting the fact that the election in itself will make no difference to the credit quality of corporate issuers. Real evidence of economic recovery will be needed before investors' suspicions of all but the highest quality credits begin to recede.

At the long end, investors are still seeking covenants to provide comfort, and treasurers, as ever, remain reluctant to grant them. For trusted credits, such as the utilities, spreads will begin to tighten as the fuel-cost factor really begins to take hold.

Most observers expect more companies to follow C&W in the coming weeks as many treasurers have undoubtedly been holding back from issuing long-planned bonds because of the political uncertainty. However, a flood of new issues is thought highly unlikely.

Attention will return to fundamentals this week after the temporary distraction of the election. Until the underlying economic numbers begin to look more attractive, credit quality will remain a restraint on new issue activity.

JONATHAN PRYNN

SMALLER COMPANIES

Brand power helps Halstead

LEADING brands, a strong balance sheet and good growth prospects have sustained investment interest in James Halstead Group throughout the recession, even though vinyl flooring, the company's main product, has faced difficult trading conditions.

Since April 1991, Halstead's shares have risen from 263p to 406p, pausing for breath only in December before continuing upward. Interim results last month showed a small increase in pre-tax profits from £3.34 million to £3.44 million, supporting an increased dividend of 4.5p a share (4.25p).

Halstead has benefited from the strength of its main vinyl flooring brand, Poly-

floor, which has become the generic term for the product. There has been continuing demand from the public sector, including schools, hospitals and sports facilities.

A quarter of sales are achieved overseas, principally in Germany and Australasia, and continued investment in production facilities has helped Halstead to remain competitive, despite a continued onslaught on its market from newcomers.

Attempts to diversify have not always proved successful. The acquisition of Driza-Bone, which makes hermen's coats in Australia, has pleased, but another subsidiary, Belstaff International, collapsed into the red after expanding into general le-

isurewear. Belstaff's closure will result in extraordinary costs of £3 million this year.

The balance sheet, free of debt, is strong enough to afford this loss and the core business will benefit from the release of about £2 million a year that was being absorbed by Belstaff.

Patrick Orr, smaller-companies analyst at Granville, envisages pre-tax profits of £7.5 million this year, rising to £8.5 million in 1993.

Prospective earnings per share of 36.5p this year imply a p/e of 11, despite the recent overperformance. That seems good value and does not fully reflect potential recovery in private-sector demand this year.

MARTIN BARROW

COMMERCIAL UNION plc

Important Notice to Shareholders Annual and Extraordinary General Meetings Adjournment To Different Venue

Shareholders will be aware that the Annual and an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company have been convened for Tuesday 14th April 1992 at the Queen's Room, Baltic Exchange, St Mary Axe, London EC3, to commence at 12 Noon and 12.15 p.m., respectively. Due to difficulties of access caused by bomb damage and possible danger to the public it will be necessary to adjourn both meetings to a different location.

Shareholders are therefore advised that the meetings will be opened at the times stated in the notice of meeting for the sole purpose of the adjournment thereof. All other business will be transacted at the adjourned meetings. It is intended that the meetings be adjourned to:

THE PORTER TUN ROOM, THE BREWERY, CHISWELL STREET, LONDON EC1

The adjourned Annual General Meeting will commence at 2.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th April 1992 and the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting will commence at 2.15 p.m. or as soon thereafter as the business of the Annual General Meeting shall have been concluded.

R.N. Grant Secretary

Two new
Maxwell
sell-offs
intended

Reform goes on for the City

Any relief in the City that financial and professional services will not have to face a Labour administration minded to reform their governance will be limited. The debate that Labour and its allies in part set off, and in part latched on to, convinced many practitioners that some further reform is needed. The Securities and Investments Board has already welcomed, in principle, proposals in the report commissioned by it from Sir Kenneth Cusack. These would solve the Fimbra problem, by amalgamating this poor relation among self-regulatory organisations into a single body covering the sale of investment services to the public, though not without much dispute.

The firmest proposal for change came, surprisingly, in the Conservative manifesto, and was confirmed as fact over the weekend. The government is to shift responsibility for policing much of the financial sector from the Department of Trade and Industry to the Treasury. This sounds like a mere bureaucratic shuffle but could have far-reaching implications. Abroad, it is common for finance ministries to regulate the financial sector. In Britain, the Bank of England, ultimately beholden to the Treasury, supervises the banking industry. From the time of the old Board of Trade, a trade department has handled the commercial sector, enforcement of company law, licensing of insurance companies and, increasingly, the myriad functions lately contracted to the SIB. The DTT's corporate affairs minister has also been responsible for professions such as accounting, as well as company investigations and competition policy. What Lord Young dubbed the department for enterprise became the department for regulation.

The government's plan to transfer financial service regulation to the Treasury reflects both dissatisfaction with the joint performance of the DTT, the Bank of England and the SIB and the coming together of banking, securities and retail investment business. It could also be seen as a response to unhappiness, at the Bank of England and elsewhere, about the DTT's heavy handling of the Blue Arrow affair, where wrongdoing might have been dealt with faster and more flexibly via City regulators, though less severely.

Several questions arise following the implementation of the manifesto proposals and the answers have not yet been detailed. From what we know so far, regulation might be made yet more complex and the number of agencies involved in investigation and enforcement burgeon further. Will the whole of insurance regulation be transferred, or only life assurance or only part of that? Who would be responsible for something like the Blue Arrow affair? If DTT company law procedures are to be eliminated for financial services, would some agency need tougher judicial powers on the lines of America's Securities and Exchange Commission, as Labour wanted? The implications for the Bank of England's future role as regulator, where it has been more independent than in money matters, also need to be assessed.

The DTT's most important recent contribution has, however, been to monitor and negotiate European Commission attempts to harmonise regulations on such matters as investment services. These are central to the future of the industry. At the DTT, they have been handled in tandem with similar battles over company law, auditing and takeover rules. As skill and awareness built up, John Redwood, the pre-election corporate affairs minister, generally did a good job in protecting the British open system from continental formalism. If this expertise is to be split, or divorced from regulation of the businesses concerned, London's financial services industry would be the loser.

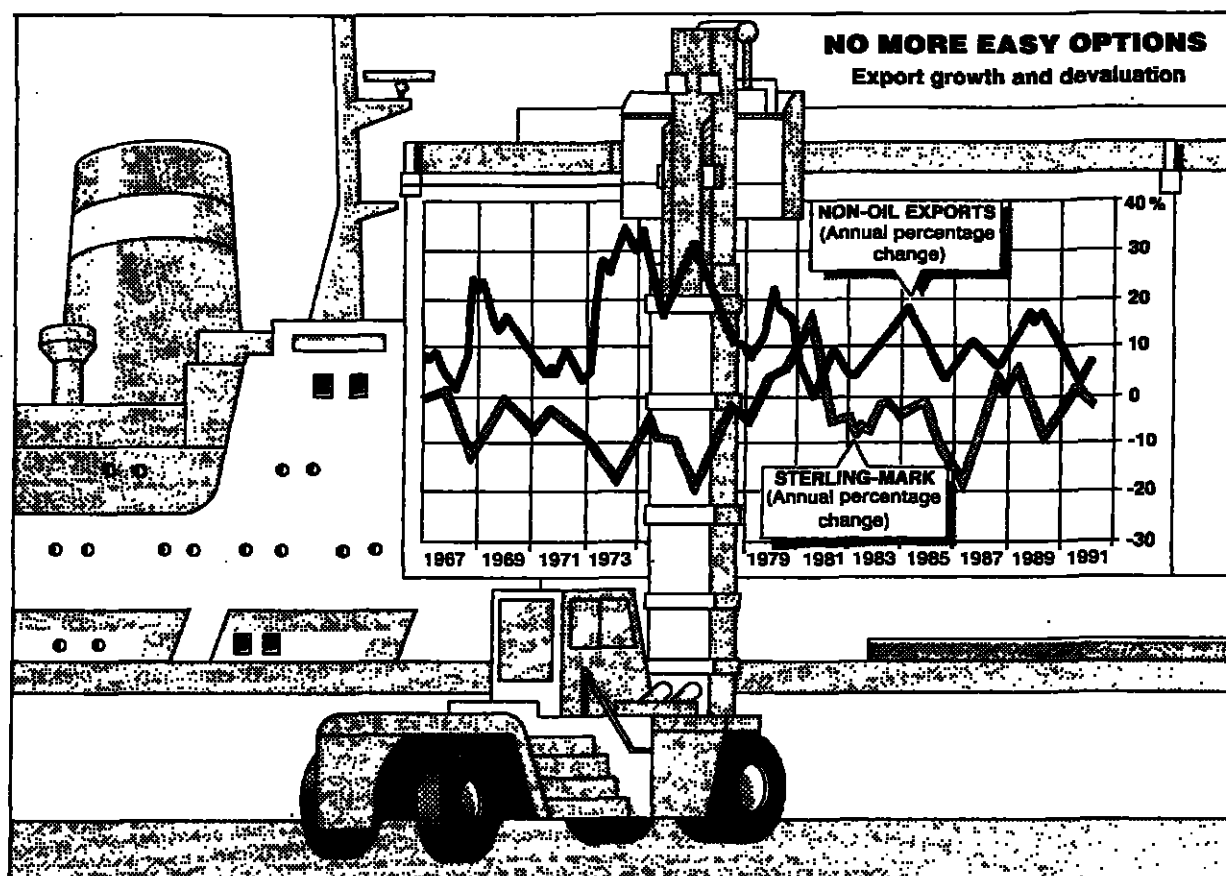
Britain does not
have to leave the
ERM to ensure
a healthier
economy, says
Anatole Kaletsky

After three days of post-mortems, not to mention three weeks of futile campaigning, one thing is clear: everybody is fed up to the back teeth with the election. So instead of offering another pennyworth of post-election analysis, I shall consider the dogs that did not bark in the campaign: interest rates, trade deficits and Europe.

These are the issues that will dominate British politics and economics in the next parliament, yet none of them was seriously broached by the Opposition. This conspiracy of silence probably helps to explain why the entire election campaign, along with the five years of economic mismanagement before it, might as well not have happened, to judge by the government's share of the vote. Britain has a current account deficit equivalent to 1 per cent of GDP at the end of its longest and deepest recession. As the economy rebounds, this deficit is bound to grow rapidly, especially since the recovery in Britain may lead the rest of the world. The Treasury's prediction that British exports would grow 3.5 per cent in real terms this year and 6.5 per cent next was always the most implausible part of Norman Lamont's Budget forecast.

Devaluation of sterling has always been necessary to achieve such rates of export growth in the past. Now the Treasury's ERM straitjacket has won a thumping electoral mandate, however, devaluation is ruled out. It seems, therefore, that during the next few years, the irresistible force of widening trade deficits will run into the immovable object of the sterling/mark link. The conventional wisdom among economic forecasters and City analysts is that the irresistible force will be resisted. The widening trade deficit will force the government to put the brakes on domestic economic recovery, well before unemployment falls back to a moderate level or inflation starts to accelerate. This was the view at the root of all the grim predictions of sluggish recovery and looming fiscal difficulties that

Major must break Germany's stranglehold on interest rates



attracted attention during the election campaign. But the conventional wisdom could well prove wrong.

There is no rule of ERM membership that requires a country to balance its trade and international payments. A run on sterling is the only mechanism that could force the government to deflate in response to growing trade deficits. But now that Britain has the most stable government in Europe, the speculators will have no interest in attacking sterling, at least in the short term. Looking towards the middle and end of the decade, when trade deficits of 3 per cent or more of GDP would normally become a serious problem, investors in sterling will be reassured by the prospect of full scale economic and monetary union, which will eliminate currency risks in Europe once and for all. It should, therefore, be quite possible for the government to allow a robust economic expansion, in line with the 3 to 3.5 per cent growth rates of past recoveries, without worrying too much about trade deficits.

However, current account deficits cannot just grow forever. Even in a monetary union, a country must eventually export goods and services abroad to limit its foreign debts. Britain can take its time in adapting its industrial structure to a permanently high exchange rate, because of its huge overseas assets and its North Sea oil riches. But the adjustment will have to be made. How will Britain do this if the devaluation option is ruled out? There seems only one way: by rebuilding internationally competitive businesses on the ruins of the traditional manufacturing sector. The prediction that trade deficits will grow ever larger while sterling remains undervalued is just another way of saying that large swathes of Britain's manufacturing sector will continue to be wiped out, even after the recession. At the same time, however, other sections of industry should be able to thrive and grow at an exchange rate of DM2.95. This is exactly the process seen in the car industry, with Japanese plants supplanting uncompetitive British and American-owned makers in domestic and export markets. There is no reason why Britain's industries of the future should be foreign owned.

question for the coming decade is whether modern manufacturing can grow fast enough to compensate for the many uncompetitive businesses already wiped out and those waiting to fail.

The answer depends essentially on one factor: investment. A large part of Britain's manufacturing industry is traditionally based on low productivity, low wages and a low exchange rate. Here, the argument runs into the second great cost of ERM membership — high interest rates. Interest rates in Britain today are too high to permit a healthy economic recovery and the creation of the high-productivity, high wage, capital intensive economy implied by the link with the German mark. The weakening of the

German economy and the mark's fall against the dollar and yen should help Britain. But, longer term, Britain needs massive investment to sustain rapid productivity growth, and real interest rates of 6 per cent set an impossible financial hurdle.

Real interest rates averaged 5.5 per cent during the last recovery from 1982-7, but then asset prices were rising sharply in the Eighties. Total borrowing was also much lower. Finally, and most importantly, investment in the last recovery was not good enough. From 1982-6 investment as a proportion of GDP was lower in Britain than in any other G7 country. It was only from 1987, as interest rates fell sharply, that Britain caught up with and overtook Germany, America and others. So, reducing interest rates is essential.

This is especially true if Mr Major is not prepared to engage in the permanent deficit financing and industrial subsidisation that might have made higher interest rates more acceptable under Labour. But how can Britain hope to reduce its interest rates when the pound is pinned to the German mark in the ERM? Last year, the answer seemed obvious: by leaving the ERM. Now, a new option is in sight.

Mr Major is the only European leader with a stable majority and a clear democratic mandate. From July, he will also be president of the EC. His priority must be to build a powerful international coalition to pressure Germany into a policy change. The Germans, with a burgeoning public debt and huge investment needs in the east, would be beneficiaries from much lower interest rates. They must be made to understand this. To break the Bundesbank's dominance on economic policy might sound impossible. But the impossible can happen, as Mr Major learned last week.

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CAROL LEONARD

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Howard's way to the top

HOWARD Davies, set to become director general of the CBI — on a salary in the region of £150,000 — when Sir John Banham retires at the end of June, was the obvious first choice in what had been one of the most extensive searches ever undertaken by a British firm of head hunters. David Norman, chairman of Norman Broadbent, the firm commissioned to find the right candidate, wrote to the chairman and chief executives of the 200 biggest companies in Britain. More than 100 of them took the trouble to reply. "I was determined to have their input because they are critically interested in the future of the CBI and they might well have had an inspired thought," Norman says. In the event, however, their thoughts were not sufficiently inspired to lead to Davies. Norman says that the path to his door was inspired "by our own research". He adds that it was "purely coincidence" that Davies, like Banham before him, was controller of the audit commission. "They know each other very well, but Davies will bring to this job a new dimension of experience. He has a Rolls-Royce mind." His more formal career aside, Davies, a talented amateur actor, can also claim to have once run the dramatic society at Manchester Grammar School. At 41, he is also considerably younger than Banham, but he should think twice before making an issue of this differential. Norman was once sounded out about becoming director general of the CBI, when he was 35, but



concluded that he was then too young. "One of our specifications for this job was that all candidates must be aged over 40," Norman says with a wry smile.

Bubbly mood

SHAREHOLDERS attending annual meetings are often rewarded with a free drink at the bar or even a three-course meal. EGMs are usually smaller and therefore less grand affairs. It would be equally unusual at either, however, for the assembled investors to be offered champagne. Sir Allen Sheppard, the chairman and chief executive of Grand Metropolitan, however, was clearly in no mood for half-hearted celebrations on Friday morning, when, at an EGM, 60 or so GrandMet shareholders — mostly private investors — passed the resolution permitting its two-for-one share split. As soon as the official business had been concluded, Sir Allen ordered champagne to be served. "He was obviously in a very good mood," says one of those present, adding that the shareholders

were unclear as to the reason for the celebration: the share split, the rise in GrandMet's share price or the previous night's election result. For it was, of course, Sir Allen who headed a list of 43 signatories to a letter in *The Times* on March 17, urging the public to support the party that, since 1979 "has been actively and successfully promoting the renewed spirit of enterprise in the British people".

Bagnold aboard

STEPHEN Bagnold, for five years head of public relations at Trafalgar House until his resignation last December, has resurfaced as a director and part-owner of Christow, a PR agency. From his new office near Grosvenor Square, Bagnold says he has joined forces with a long-time friend with the unlikely name of Basil Towers. "No, nothing Fawcettish about him," Bagnold, aged 45, insists. Christow, founded by Towers two years ago — he was once managing director of Shandwick Communications — specialises in corporate, business to business and financial PR, for small to medium-sized firms. "I'd known Basil for years and the chance of working with him as part-owner of the business was a now or never opportunity," Bagnold says.

The Café Royal in London was the venue for a conference last week organised by the Association of Corporate Treasurers, entitled *Banking Relationships — getting value from your bank*. Speakers included George Walker, formerly of Brent Walker, and Andy Donald, a former group treasurer for Polly Peck.

Sloane's no square

A WAVE of Fifties nostalgia is about to hit Dennis Murphy Campbell, the Broad Street broker. It will be all down to the arrival there of "Rockin' Bill" Sloane, 45. Long known in the market as the authority on Fifties songs, films, cars and clothes, Sloane has just left Matheson Securities to help form a new private client team at DMC, and will be reunited there with Iain Fenwick-Smith, a former colleague. True to form, while confirming his appointment, Sloane said the new Perrier television advertisement featuring the song *I Put a Spell on You* is causing much debate among Fifties fans. "A market-maker at Warburgs asked me if Alan Price had originally recorded it. In fact, it was Screaming J Hawkins."

On the ball

THE stamina of some dealers knows no bounds. On Wednesday last week, Phil Gardner, a market-maker at Smith New Court, played for the in-house football team and was instrumental in notching up a 6-5 victory — by scoring the winning goal — over James Capel to win the Stock Exchange individual cup. On Thursday evening, as Britain waited for the election results, he led his team to a second victory as part of an in-house tournament. Gardner then returned to his desk on the electricals pitch and traded through the night and well into Friday afternoon. "Yes, I was tired," croaks Gardner, aged 31, who has made quite a name for himself as a soccer player in his 14 years at SNC.

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Tourism slump to take its toll on Forte

A SLUMP in hotel profits, because of the decline in international tourism and the recession, will take its toll on the annual results at Forte, the hotels, catering and leisure group headed by Rocco Forte. Final pre-tax profits, due on Wednesday, are expected to plunge to £70 million, excluding property, against £187 million last time, according to Simon Johnson, at Kleinwort Benson. Market forecasts range from £68 million to £78 million.

Kleinwort predicts a slide in earnings per share to 5.7p (18.6p) but a maintained dividend of 9.91p is expected. Profits from British hotels are expected to be almost halved. Overseas hotels are also likely to fall. The contribution from contract catering will probably be marginally ahead, although airport catering could be down 30 per cent.

TODAY

The week is dominated by figures from construction and building materials companies, which will reiterate how hard the recession has hit their sector. Mark Hake, at Nikko, expects John Mowlem, the construction and building services group

that has a majority stake in London City Airport, to report a fall in final pre-tax profits to £10 million (£34 million) after £7 million of provisions.

Acquisitions and a substantial exposure to overseas markets are expected to help Morgan Crucible, the industrial materials manufacturer, to final pre-tax profits of about £61 million, against £59.5 million last time.

Frost Groups, the petrol station retailer that came to the market last October, announces its maiden results today. Analysts are looking for pre-tax profits of about £2.5 million for the year to end-December.

Interim: Allied London Properties. Final: Dinkell Heel, Frost Group, Hemmings Properties, Lilley, Morgan Crucible, Mowlem (John), New Central Waters, Rand Areas, Roedel, Vivat Holdings.

Economic statistics: Capital in-

vestments and redemptions (March).

TOMORROW

Taylor Woodrow, the construction and property group, could slide into the red after heavy provisions and housing writedowns. UBS Phillips & Drew has pencilled in a final pre-tax loss of £8 million, against profits of £83.4 mil-

lion last time. Forecasts range from break-even to losses of £8 million.

A poor performance from the British operations and higher interest costs will take their toll at RMC Group, the ready-mixed concrete producer. Final pre-tax profits are expected to slide to £164 million, against £216.2 million last time, according to Michael Rubie at Credit Lyonnais Laing. Market forecasts range from £155 million to £164 million.

Trading profits from the United Kingdom are expected to drop to £38 million (£89.7 million). However, RMC will benefit from a resilient performance from its overseas operations, which are expected to climb to £153.5 million (£142.2 million).

Interim: Sage Group, Scottish Metropolitan Property, Shari Group. Final: Alexandra Workwear, Beckenham Group, Boot (Henry) & Sons, Erit, Farnell Electronics, FR Group, Hamerton Property Investment and Development Corporation, Herring Baker Harris Group, Jove Investment Trust, RMC Group, Taylor Woodrow.

Economic statistics: Index of output of the production in-

dustries (February), producer price index numbers (March - provisional).

WEDNESDAY

County NatWest expects Smiths Industries, the defence and aerospace components group, to report a 9 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £46 million for the half year.

Tarmac, the building materials and construction group, which is chaired by Sir Eric Pountain and recently lost its place as a constituent of the FT-SE 100 index, is expected to cut its dividend after a slump in full-year profits.

Tarmac's trading decline, notably in housing, will be exacerbated by provisions for the Channel tunnel and the landbank, according to UBS Phillips & Drew, with final pre-tax profits expected to decline to £35 million, against £190.7 million last time. Market forecasts range from £23 million to £44 million. A dividend of 6p (11.25p) is predicted.

Continued tough conditions and sharply higher interest costs will take their toll at Blue Circle Industries, the cement and building materials group where Sir Peter Walters is the non-executive chairman. Credit Lyonnais Laing predicts final pre-tax profits will drop to £126.5

million, after allowing for up to £15 million for exceptional closure charges, against £195 million last time. Market forecasts range from £120 million to £130 million. The dividend is expected to be maintained at 11.25p.

Interim: Bracknell Mines, Kinross Mines, Leslie Gold Mines, Scottish American Investment Company, Smiths Industries, Unisel Gold Mines, Winkfield Mines. Final: Barlows, Black (A&C), Blue Circle Industries, Forte, Gauden Vale, Helical Bar, Higgs and Hill, Russell (Alexander), Savoy Hotel, Tarmac, Tie Rack.

THURSDAY

Final: Burns Anderson Group, East Rand Gold and Uranium, Fitch RS, Free State Consolidated Gold Mines, Friendly Hotels, Hunting plc, Isibook, Johnson, London & Edinburgh Trust, Martin (Albert) Holdings, Orange Free State Investments, Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Quicks Group, River & Mercantile General Capital and Income Trust 1999, Welkom Gold Holdings.

Economic statistics: CBI survey of distributive trades (March); institutional investment (fourth quarterly labour market statistics; unemployment and unfilled vacancies (March - provisional); average earnings indices (February - provisional); employment, hours, productivity and unit wage costs; industrial disputes; public sector borrowing requirement (March); provisional figures of vehicle production (March).

PHILIP PANGALOS



Decline predicted: Sir Peter Walters of Blue Circle

ICI sells off two salt firms

By MICHAEL TATE

ICI has confirmed the sale of its two salt businesses to their management in a deal worth £48.5 million. The buyout, first signposted in February, is led by the big American salt producer D George Harris & Associates, and is backed by an institutional equity syndicate led by Foreign & Colonial Ventures and Chase Manhattan Investment Holdings Inc.

Under the terms of the deal, the two Cheshire salt businesses, which have been trading since 1844, will be combined to form Salt Union, which will be headed by William Corazzi, currently general manager of ICI's White Salt business.

White salt is produced at an evaporation plant in Runcorn and serves the food, chemical, industrial and water softening markets. Rock salt, mainly used for road de-icing, is extracted from a mine in Winsford.

ICI declined to comment on renewed speculation that it was close to selling its fibres division to Dupont for about £350 million as part of the disposal programme accelerated by Hanson's emergence on the share register last summer.

Bullish view rides on cut in base rates

On election night in 1987 the gilt market celebrated the Conservative victory by flirting with a brief new high. But over the subsequent four months the long gilt future fell about 13 points. Will 1992 be a repeat performance?

We think not, but for a better perspective we need to step back a few days. The first draft of this article was based on Labour being the largest party in a hung parliament. The story was to be that the economic fundamentals were excellent but there were two big obstacles - political uncertainty and gilt supply.

The surprise election result dramatically reduced the importance of both issues. The political uncertainty has been completely removed and the Conservatives may now make more strenuous efforts, given that a fiscal boost is no longer necessary, to bring public finances back under control.

That was the broad rationale behind the market's surge on Thursday night, but as the dust settles and the euphoria fades, what happens next?

The economic background has rarely looked so good. Inflation is low at 4 per cent and could fall further; interest rates remain higher than justified on domestic grounds, suggesting a subdued recovery by normal standards; fiscal easing is now in the past and the next move may be a more restrictive stance; and sterling's position in the ERM implies little currency risk. Looking further ahead, German rate cuts in the second half of the year and a move to narrow ERM bands could allow British base rates to fall quite sharply.

These are the issues the gilt market must consider in assessing how far it can advance and how quickly.

Perhaps the best framework for analysis is the Maastricht conditions. After all, of the five criteria (taking the public sector deficit and debt separately), we qualify on two and fail on two. The fifth (inflation) is a near miss.

To qualify, we think Britain needs to push down inflation sustainably to say 3.5 per cent or below; sterling must move to narrow ERM bands; and PSBR must fall to 3 per cent of GDP (from a projected 4.5 per cent in 1992-3 and preferably excluding privatisation proceeds). Is this realistic? First, inflation. Our forecast is that the annual infla-

tion rate will average 3.7 per cent this year. Assuming interest rate cuts ahead, this will artificially reduce headline inflation over the coming months. The underlying rate may be a better yardstick. On pretty much any sensible measure (such as the RPI excluding housing, the PPI excluding food, drink and tobacco and so on) inflation has fallen. We think it will remain low and could fall further.

Second, narrow ERM bands. We see this as a matter of timing. There is no political reason, as there was before the election, why the government should not take this step tomorrow. It might be prudent, though, to wait until there is only a minimal chance of a German rate rise. We think the government will bide its time for now, but put sterling within the 2.4 per cent bands by the year-end.

Third, the PSBR. The City has misgivings. Only 11 of the 17 analysts polled by *The Times* three weeks ago expected the Tories to hit the Maastricht condition by 1996.

However, the City's and the Treasury's record in forecasting the PSBR is very unimpressive. One reputable gilt house three or four years ago proclaimed the end of the national debt and the gilt market.

The Treasury's average forecasting error over the past ten years was £6.25 billion, or 1 per cent of GDP.

The reason, we believe, is that PSBR forecasts are usually based on large macroeconomic models or simple straightline projections of recent trends. This has proved unsatisfactory in the past and is doing so again.

The long-term outlook for gilts, in our view, is extremely bullish, especially for the medium and long. In the short term, though, the market may have run as far as it can.

We envisage a 0.5 per cent base rate cut before too long but then further cuts will need to be fuelled by lower German rates and a move by sterling to narrow ERM bands.

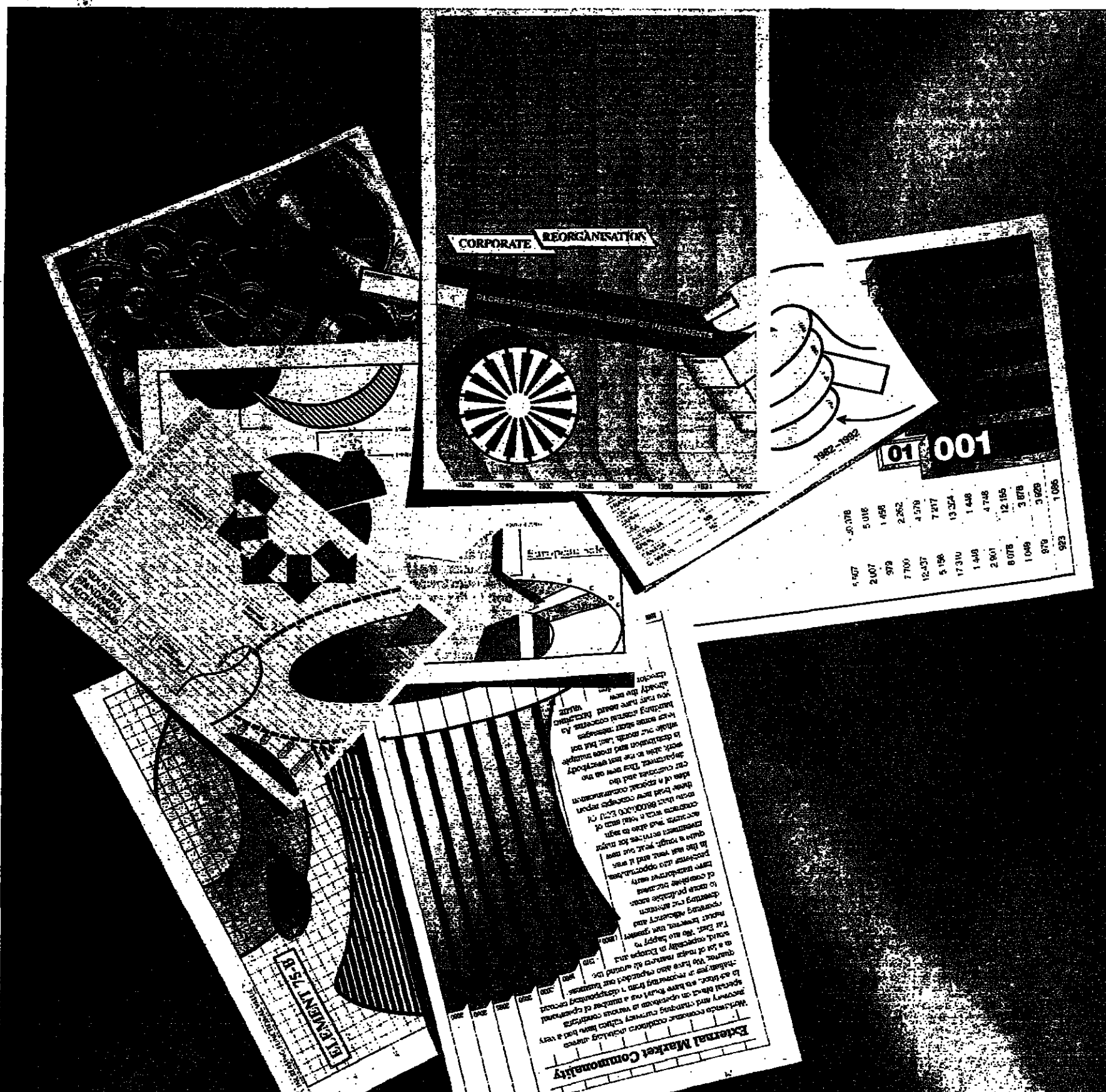
The long end needs to establish an appropriate spread over Bunds. The present spread is about 160 basis points (on an annual-basis). We could see that narrow to 100 over the next year.

Investors should buy now for yield, even though most of the capital gains may be in the second half of the year.

DICK HOWARD

Julius Baer Investments

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Davis business sold to bank

DAVIS Service Group has sold its Godfrey Davis (Contract Hire) business to NWS Bank, a division of the Bank of Scotland, for £5.75 million, compared with a net asset value of £5.6 million.

NWS will operate the business as an independent subsidiary, and promises to use its financial resources and its selling and marketing expertise to help it expand.

Davies lengthens the odds with a long-range effort

Stand aside: Hitchen, the Orrell hooker, in a mood to brook no interference

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FOOTBALL

BY KEITH MACKLIN

Salford were ahead 10-4 at half-time. Gillfillan and Blease started a move 50 metres out which ended with Evans touching down. Then Gibson went over after Gillfillan and Hadley had stretched the Rovers' cover. Birkett converted the Gibson try. It took a long time for Rovers to come to life but they finally did so, six minutes before half-time when their scrum half, Chatfield, was

SCORES: Salford: Tries: Evans, Gibson, Hansen, Reid, Goater; Birkett (3), Hull: Kingston; Rovers: Tries: Chaffield, Richardson, Goat; Fletcher
SALFORD: S Gibson (sub. D Fell); T Evans, M Birkett, J Gillman, A Huxley; P Williams, W Reid, D Young (sub. G Stazicker); M Lee, S Hansen, A Bradshaw, I Bleasdale, A Burgess
HULL KINGSTON ROVERS: M Fletcher, J Barkworth, J Lydell, G Hales, B Scoble; M Crane (sub. W Parker), C Chaffield; D Harrison, L Richardson, C Harrison, P Fletcher, A Thompson, P Specman
Referee: R Whitfield (Wicham)



Botica, the former All Black, kicked seven goals. Wigan face Castleford in next month's Wembley final, aiming for a third successive league and cup double.

RACING: RODRIGO DE TRIANO'S DEFEAT FOLLOWS THE TREND

BY RICHARD EVANS
RACING CORRESPONDENT

Tertian, another Fabre runner, is the new 6-1 favourite with Ladbrokes, who then go 7-1 Forest Tiger, Rodrigo De Triano, 10-1 Cardoun, Steinbeck, 12 Lion Cavern. Tertian will not have a prep race and Fabre commented yesterday: "He's a nice horse

With Walter Swinburn committed to riding Hatoo and Pat Eddery pencilled in for Muscale or Skimble, it is easy to understand why Geoff Wragg, trainer of Marling, is keen to obtain the services of the former champion jockey.

Bristol Rovers	1
Swindon Town	1

At times, though, Swindon were too smart for their own good. One elaborate five-man

BRISTOL ROVERS: S Parkin 1, Aie Anderson 1, W Clark, S Yates, R Bloomer, J Syme, Metherell, J Hopkings, A Reece, J Taylor, Metherell, A Pounder (sub, M Stewart).

SWINDON TOWN: F Digby, D Kershall, Boodin, T Jones, C Caldwellrow, S Taylor, Hazard, T Gibson, M Ling, S Hoadin Mitchell.

Referee: H King

● Osvaldo Ardiles wants to return to management as soon as possible. The former Newcastle United manager said yesterday: "It's the best job I can think of."

Ipswich Town.....	3
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By PETER ROBINSON

Ipswich are not, however, the finished article just yet.

Similar clinical finishing
would serve them well among
the élite.

IPSWICH TOWN: C Forrest, R Zondervan,
N Thompson, M Stockwell, J Wark, P
Whelan, S Milton (sub: S Palmer),
Goddard (sub: G Johnson), S Whittan,
Dozzell, C Kiwomya.

NEWCASTLE UNITED: T Wright, P
Ransom (sub: B Kristiansen), M Strömson,
O'Brien, S Hovey, K Scott, L Clark (sub: M
Quinn), G Peacock, D Kelly, K Sheedy, M
Brook.

BY KEITH BLACKMORE

They finished the match in ninth place. This being Albion's first season in the third division, that represents the lowest placing in the club's 113-year history, although they were unlucky not to improve on it at London Road. They hit the bar in the first half, after Bennett just got his fingertips to Ampadu's header, and Williams hit a post with another good header in the second.

The points really got away in the closing stages when Taylor, usually so reliable, missed three good chances in as many minutes. In the 84th minute, he intercepted a poor back pass but hit the goal-keeper with his shot, then he headed just wide from Ampadu's cross. Lastly, and most culpably, he shot wide after being left with only Ben-
nett to beat.

Watford 2

By LOUISE TAYLOR

bringing the best out of the squad he inherited.

Watford assumed a 43rd-minute lead when Bazeley, a product of the youth policy, volleyed past Mimms. With Watford celebrating, Wegerle equalised inside a minute, but an error from the Blackburn goalkeeper presented Bazeley with his second after the interval.

West Brom's luck will have to turn soon if they are to go up. Stoke City, the leaders, drew with Hartlepool United and had their lead cut to one point by Birmingham City who beat Chester City with an 89th-minute goal by Gleghorn.

In the fourth division **Blackpool** stumbled again **Gillingham**, losing 3-2 at **Priestfield Stadium**. **Lim**, the **Gillingham** goalkeeper, and his team-mate, **Crown**, were sent off, as was **Garnor** of **Blackpool**. **Mansfield Town** moved level on points by beating **Carlisle United** but **Burnley** still lead the division by two points with games in hand.

POINT-TO-POINT

by BRIAN REEL

Ballyalla Boy had to be content with the runner-up slot for the second week in succession when Kevin Cousins brought home Crown Royale by 10 lengths in the first division. Prince Cognac won the Times race at the West Somerset Vale.

[illegible][illegible]

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

While Saturday's 17-17 draw with Birmingham Fire at Wembley was a distinct improvement on the fumble-fest last week, two mistakes cost the defending champions a victory.

His counterpart proved to be not so accurate. Phil Alexander, the British kicker, had the chance to send the 20,370 crowd home happy but his 39-yard attempt with 12 seconds of overtime left went to the right of the posts.

could have been lost. The previous games, a victory against New Jersey, and defeats by Frankfurt and Barcelona, had been decided by margins of six, three and seven points.

Fire had pulled back to 17-14 and with less than three minutes left Stan Gelbaugh, the Monarchs quarterback, threw an interception. Philip Doyle duly levelled the scores with ten seconds remaining.

OTHER SCORES: Frankfurt Galaxy 17, Barcelona Dragons 20; Sacramento Surge 20, San Antonio Riders 23.

LEADERS ON THE FLAT												
TRAINERS						JOCKEYS						
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
J Barry	16	10	9			D Budge	14	19	12	16		-4.37%
W O'Grady	13	21	11	17		S O'Grady	14	18	11	11		-3.54%
Burns	13	16	11	1	5.60	St Casteline	8	12	10	16	18	-2.54%
R Hollands	9	14	11	1	5.87	J Fanning	12	7	10	8		-2.94%
G Wroeg	8	5	4		+2.36	Pat Eddery	11	2	3	2		-2.94%
C Brown	5	4	4	23	+58.09	Ken Grevson	8	12	11	11		-10.20%
M Ryan	7	6	7	9	+1.83	T Eddery	9	13	9	9		-33.70%
M Channon	7	3	4		+1.50	B Doyle	9	9	7	7		-12.60%
W Pearce	1	1	4	48	+1.50	J Adams	2	3	3	24		+6.50%
L Hamming	5	3	4		+1.71	S Cauffman	8	3	5	4		+0.40%

Evans confounds Britain's Olympic selection procedure with fifth place in men's race of the London Marathon

Pinto prevails in an exciting finish

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

THE ADT London Marathon produced a winner from Oporto yesterday but not the one it had expected. Rosa Mota, the defending women's champion and favourite, failed to finish but a Portuguese who lives in the same town as the Olympic champion, Antonio Pinto, achieved the men's race victory that not even he had thought likely.

Of those who started, Pinto was ranked only 29th on career best times. But he ran more than two minutes quicker than in his only previous marathon to win in 2hr 10min 02sec. In the closest finish in the event's 12-year history, the first four were separated by only eight seconds. It was a surprise, then, that it was an absorbing one. The race was modest by time but the beauty of it was that, after runaway victories in 1990 and 1991, at last we had a contest.

Pinto said that by 18 miles he knew he would win, though nobody else could tell for another seven miles. Only at 25 miles did he begin to reveal his hand, applying the pressure from the front which told on his two main challengers, the Africans, Thomas Naali and Tena Negere.

When Pinto escaped, Naali and Negere were caught by surprise as Jan Huruk, from Poland, came surging past to take second. Huruk had been dropped much earlier and, at 21 miles, was 200 metres down. Of the first four only Huruk consistently useful, had been expected among the leaders. Pinto's previous best was 2:12.39, Naali's 2:18.03 and Negere's 2:17.05.

One of ten children raised in poverty, Pinto will appreciate his £34,000 payday, even if 25 per cent was deducted by the British taxman. The Portuguese taxman takes nothing: Pinto, aged 26, pays his dues from his earnings as a runner with the Benfica club. It was running for Benfica that had made him doubt his chances. "I could not prepare adequately," he said. Perhaps when he can, he might be-

come a Portuguese Olympic champion, like Mota or Carlos Lopes? "It will be difficult to become as good as them," he said. But he will try in Barcelona this summer.

Paul Evans wishes he had the chance. Evans, fifth in the field of some 25,000, was the first Briton but is not in the Olympic team. Among those he defeated was Steve Brace, Britain's first choice in the team chosen last December.

"It is crazy," Evans said. "Several other countries are picking their teams from here and if I had been almost any other nationality I would be going." Brace, eighteenth yesterday, had warned this might happen and, when asked his opinion some months ago, said London should be the trial.

Though his 31st birthday is today, Evans has not been long in this sport. After failing miserably in his first two marathons, he ran 2:12.53 in his third and now, in his fourth, looked an athlete with potential—2:08 he reckoned.

A thank-you, then, to his manager at Kierley FC who, six years ago, suggested he give up football for running. His pace was never in doubt. "My problems began when I got the ball," Evans, a Belgrave Harrier, said.

Andrea Wallace, of Torbay AC, is even more experienced. In only her third year as a runner, and her second marathon, she scrapped for victory with Karin Dorre, the world championships bronze medal winner from Germany, and Renata Kokowska, the Berlin marathon champion from Poland, before weakening at 23 miles.

Wallace, a mother of two boys, held on for third place while Dorre, the mother of one girl, won in 2:29.39, the slowest winning time for 10 years. Dorre's £34,000 will help finance her move from polluted Leipzig to rural Oxfordshire. The environment had made her daughter unwell and Dorre wants the move to try to improve young Katharina's health.



Wave reactions: Pinto and Dorre acknowledge their victories in the London Marathon yesterday

Confusion reigns on screen

EXPERIENCE does not always count in the marathon (David Powell writes). The BBC covered its twelfth London Marathon yesterday and set a personal worst. It was a difficult record to beat. In 1989 viewers were denied live coverage of an exciting three-man sprint for Westminster Bridge as BBC pictures were focused elsewhere. In 1990 millions of viewers were un-

able to follow Allister Hutton's solo run for a British victory because of weather interference and the absence of alternative arrangements to compensate. Yesterday, because the men's and women's races finished within a minute of each other, no front shot of the men's winner crossing the line was seen and such was the camera confusion when the second and third runners

followed that the live broadcast ended without confirmation of their finishing order. A split screen would have solved all problems. "I would have thought that was technically quite simple," Peter Nichols, the international race director, said. "I am very disappointed." Laurie Ward, the BBC's London Marathon liaison officer, said: "We are not happy."

Fundrunners take the pain and boost charities

By ALIX RAMSAY

THE Times team looked weary in Jubilee Gardens after its exploits on Sunday: 26.2 miles had taken its toll on the fund runners but the charities they ran for will welcome the boost to their funds.

William Black turned in a respectable 3hr 06min finish, but even he with his experience of distance running found the going hard in places. He spent the first 10 miles trying to relax, the next 13 enjoying himself and then the trouble started. "The onset of fatigue is so rapid at that stage," he said. "I had to walk up Northumberland Avenue to have enough strength left to get up The Mall."

Stephen Cottrill was pleased to finish at all. He had to take three weeks off during his training because of tendonitis and he was worried he would not get round. "At 24 miles my legs had enough," he said. "I had to

walk the rest of the way, but I did manage to cross the line running."

Not even the sight of his girl friend bearing a huge banner reading: "This man will do anything for a foil blanket" could persuade his legs to go any faster and he finished in 4:17.00.

John Pennell beat his target of five hours by eight minutes and decided that Sunday was "painful but enjoyable". John Nugent was eager to thank The Times for ending his marathon career. "I've decided the marathon is six miles too long," he said. "This is my last one. Nine marathons are enough."

Justin Weir, the youngest of The Times/Unisys runners, was competing for the first time and with only two months training finished in 4:10min. He is well on target to reach his goal of £4,000 for his chosen charity, Brinos.

Wesley sprints to wheelchair title

DANIEL Wesley, of Canada, surprised everyone, including the world record holder, Heinz Frei, by winning the London Wheelchair Marathon in a last-ditch sprint finish (Alix Ramsay writes).

It was Wesley's third attempt at the London title. In previous years he has challenged the leaders until the final mile and then run out of steam. On Sunday he had enough fuel in the tank for the full distance.

The top four men had broken away from the pack in the early stages of the race and up to the 25-mile mark they were in a tight bunch exchanging the lead and trying to gain the advantage of the slipstream in much the same way as cyclists do. But coming up to the Mall, Wesley made his

break, reaching Westminster Bridge with a nine-second lead.

David Holding, of Britain, who won the marathon in 1989, set off in hot pursuit but could not whittle away the lead Wesley had built up as the Canadian took the tape in 1hr 51min 42sec. With Holding taking second place, Frei, of Switzerland, surprisingly was left with third place in 1:51.58.

The women's race came down to just two people. Tanni Grey and Rose Hill. They were locked in combat for 15 miles until they hit the Mall. Both looked exhausted, but Grey, a sprint champion, found some reserves of strength to race to the line in 2:22.23, 23 seconds ahead of Hill.

Pieterse in for games

Bloemfontein: South Africa yesterday named a team of 39 to mark their return to limited international competition at the African Unity Games in Dakar on Saturday following the conclusion of the national championships here.

In all, three African records and 14 Olympic qualifying standards were achieved in the two-day meeting.

standing women's distance runner, Elana Meyer, who will run the 3,000 metres after completing a comprehensive double victory in that and the 1,500 metres over Zola Pieterse, formerly Budd, who, however, is still named in the team. The Senegal meeting will be her first international appearance since forsaking Great Britain to return to the republic.

GB unless stated

Men	Women
1. A Pinto (Por), 2hr 10min 29sec; 2. J Huruk (Pol), 2:10:17; 3. T Naali (Tan), 2:10:44; 4. T Negere (Eth), 2:10:10; 5. P Evans, 2:10:36; 6. V Tolstikov (CIS), 2:10:49; 7. T Moqhal (Les), 2:10:55; 8. Z Gzow (Eth), 2:10:59; 9. L Sebe (Por), 2:11:28; 10. M Castillo (Mex), 2:12:02; 11. M Cramo (Mex), 2:12:09; 12. H Hansen (Fin), 2:12:22; 13. T Duka (Neth), 2:12:45; 14. W Cestoves (Ug), 2:13:06; 15. V Buchanan (CIS), 2:14:14; 16. G Curry (Ire), 2:14:22; 17. F Couto (Por), 2:14:22; 18. S Brace, 2:14:11; 19. A Costa (Por), 2:14:21; 20. M Ptasinski (Poland), 2:14:22; 21. K Doka (Pol), 2:14:22; 22. S Romanchuk (CIS), 2:14:48; 23. K	1. Tena Negere (Eth), 2:17:05; 2. Karin Dorre (Ger), 2:29:39; 3. Renata Kokowska (Pol), 2:30:00; 4. Andrea Wallace (Eng), 2:31:15; 5. Dorre (Ger), 2:31:15; 6. Kokowska (Pol), 2:31:15; 7. Wallace (Eng), 2:31:15; 8. Dorre (Ger), 2:31:15; 9. Kokowska (Pol), 2:31:15; 10. Wallace (Eng), 2:31:15; 11. Dorre (Ger), 2:31:15; 12. Kokowska (Pol), 2:31:15; 13. 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MONDAY APRIL 13 1992

Manchester United capture the one domestic trophy that has eluded them with a single-goal success at Wembley

McClair sets up bid for double

Manchester United 1
Nottingham Forest 0

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

MANCHESTER United yesterday filled the one gap in their roll of domestic honours, collected £100,000 for winning the Rumbelows Cup at Wembley and claimed a place in next season's UEFA Cup.

Yet the trophy, the financial benefit and the qualification for Europe, though all welcome, formed merely a prelude.

The victory over Nottingham Forest, which was efficient rather than spectacular, represented a convenient spur for the demands which lie ahead. Later this week, they resume a League programme which will include five games in ten days and lead, they trust, to the ultimate prize, the championship.

Brian McClair's 23rd goal of a notably productive season decided the final and completed a remarkable personal transformation for Alex Ferguson.

Two years ago, speculation surrounded his position as United's manager and it was suggested that he might not survive early elimination from the FA Cup.

By chance, United had to visit Forest in the third round. They won, he stayed and his side has since gone on to triumph in every competition they have entered — the FA Cup in 1990, the European Cup Winners' Cup last year, the European Super Cup in November and now the Rumbelows Cup.

If they complete the set by being crowned as the champions, as expected, then Ferguson's stature at Old Trafford will reach to the heavens. Yesterday he received the most vociferous applause in the middle of the lap of honour as he saluted the supporters from in front of the Royal box. The inconsis-

tencies of his selection may have attracted criticism but on this occasion his decision was vindicated.

Instead of picking Webb, whose artistic instincts might have been crucially valuable, he chose instead to ask the more industrious Phelan to shadow Keane, who carried the principal threat posed by Forest.

The play worked. Although Keane was prominent, particularly during an evenly balanced first half, Forest were given neither time nor room by Phelan and his central colleague, Ince, to establish the passing game for which they are renowned. Their creative department, in effect, was locked.

Forest, who had extensively dismantled Southampton in the first half of the Zenith Data Systems Cup final a fortnight ago, were unable to penetrate the strongest defence in the first division until the closing stages. Even then, when caution had been discarded, they troubled Schmeichel only once.

Courageously, he dived at the feet of Clough, whose contribution rarely rose above the peripheral, to catch a low, and menacing cross from Sheringham. The giant goalkeeper, whose presence alone is an inhibiting factor, otherwise had no need to stretch his frame.

Marriott, the comparative novice at the other end, was beaten decisively in the 14th minute. The move was initiated by McClair, a constant danger to opponents, who cannot decide whether to follow him when he drops into deep positions.

He did so to flick Pallister's pass to Giggs. The precocious 18-year-old, voted the young player of the year, drew Walker across by feinting to shoot. McClair accelerated into the gap which had been caused and tucked the return ball neatly inside the far post.

After the interval United assumed greater control and fashioned more openings.



Block tackle: Bruce, of Manchester United, moves in to prevent Black from making progress

Bruce misused, Ince drove wide, had another effort deflected in the same direction, and, after Crosby and Pallister had been booked, any notion of a Forest recovery should have been dismissed a quarter of an hour from the end.

As Marriott and Wassall collided with each other, Hughes gained possession with his back to the unguarded net. Sensibly he invited McClair to add a simple second goal but Laws, who had taken the place of Charles

midway through the first half, had appreciated the danger and cleared off the line. Nevertheless, Forest were denied a record fifth triumph in a competition in which they had been beaten by only one of their previous 34 opponents.

Forced recently to play three times a week to make up for lost ground in the League, had neither the strength nor the sharpness to prevent United from gaining the first half of a double.

Ferguson said afterwards:

"Obviously Forest miss Stuart Pearce but we handled being without Robson better than they handled losing their captain. Ince and Phelan did a great job in midfield. They were patient and provided a great springboard."

Ferguson was clearly delighted that his team had compensated for last year's defeat in the final by Sheffield Wednesday. "We were far too complacent last year," he said. "If we had defended like that against Forest we would

have been totally murdered." Ronnie Fenton, the Forest assistant manager said: "We played with half a team because that is how much we miss Pearce. I really think if he'd played we would have won. He is only a week or ten days away from playing but risking him might have aggravated his knee injury."

"At half-time we thought we would win but we never got the break. If we had scored I think it would have frightened the life out of them."

Win could help ease pressure on the players

By Louise Taylor

ALEX Ferguson, the Manchester United manager, believes that winning the Rumbelows Cup will prove a comfort to his players and that they can now savour their all-important final six League matches.

Ferguson said after his team's victory over Nottingham Forest at Wembley yesterday: "Our team can go and enjoy their last six games. They have done something they have set out to achieve this season — they have won a trophy. If you win a trophy that is justification for your work over a season."

"We have now got four games in six days but there is no danger of Manchester

United players being tired. The players have something left in reserve and the trophy will be a comfort. It tells you something about Manchester United that there was no sign of anyone tiring out there."

Ferguson added that it was possible that Bryan Robson, his captain, could return against Southampton on Thursday. "He has a troublesome calf injury and could not have lasted more than a half," Ferguson said.

United play Forest in the League on Easter Monday and Ferguson readily acknowledged yesterday that he would swap yesterday's cup for three points if they would ensure the League title.

MATCH FACTS

At Wembley
Att: 76,810
Ref: G Courtney

HT: 1-0
MAN UTD 1
NOTTM FOREST 0

Scorers: McClair 15
Bookings: Pallister 70
Crosby 65

Subs: Sharpe 75 (Kanchelskii)
Laws 23 (Charles)

MAN UTD

Shots (on target/total)	6	12	6	10
Corners (left/right)	1	11	2	4
Crosses (left/right)	5	24	6	16
Free kicks/pens against	20	1	18	1
Offsides	31	84	31	84
Possession (gained/lost)				

NOTTM FOREST

Shots (on target/total)	6	12	6	10
Corners (left/right)	1	11	2	4
Crosses (left/right)	5	24	6	16
Free kicks/pens against	20	1	18	1
Offsides	31	84	31	84
Possession (gained/lost)				

MANCHESTER UTD (4-4-2)

Player	Attempt	L	R	C	Fouls	By	On
P. Schmeichel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. Parker	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
D. Irwin	1	3	2	4	1	-	-
S. Bruce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M. Phelan	-	-	-	1	3	3	-
G. Pallister	-	-	2	3	1	-	-
A. Kanchelskii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. Hines	3	-	-	2	3	3	-
B. Charlton	2	-	3	1	2	-	-
M. Hughes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R. O'Grady	2	2	2	9	-	-	-
L. Sharpe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unused: N. Widd	2	3	0	1	-	-	-

Route to final: Rnd 2: 3-0, 1-1 v Cambridge, Rnd 3: 3-1 v Portsmouth, Rnd 4: 2-0 v Oldham, Rnd 5: 3-1 at Leeds. Semi-final: 0-0, 2-1 v Middlesbrough.

NOTTM FOREST (4-4-2)

Player	Attempt	L	R	C	Fouls	By	On
A. Marriott	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. Charles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Williams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Walker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Wastall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. Crosby	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
R. Keane	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Gernall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Clough	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Thompson	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
K. Black	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
S. Laws	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unused: L. Glover	2	3	0	1	-	-	-

Route to final: Rnd 2: 2-0, 5-2 v Bolton, Rnd 3: 2-0 v Bristol Rovers, Rnd 4: 0-0 v Crystal Palace, Rnd 5: 1-1, 2-1 v Tottenham.

Essex open the season

THE cricket season opens today at Lord's, where Essex, the county champions, will be seen in the traditional curtain-raising fixture. Their opponents in the four-day match will, however, not be MCC, as in recent years, but England A.

Graham Gooch, the Eng-

land captain, only recently returned from the World Cup campaign, will be in action for Essex, as will Mark Flint, who missed most of last season with a back injury. John Stephenson has withdrawn from the side with a finger injury. His place will be filled by Nadeem Shahid.

Parry has notable names snapping at his heels in Masters disrupted by rain

Woosnam fights back into contention

FROM MITCHELL PLATT
GOLF CORRESPONDENT
IN AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

IAN Woosnam captivated the Masters with another charismatic performance here at Augusta National golf course yesterday.

His determination manifested itself on a cool, calm morning as he strode the fairways, eager to erase from his mind the agony of Saturday, when he returned to the course after a three-hour suspension and promptly dropped five shots in 30 minutes.

He had launched his rally before officials were compelled to suspend play again because of darkness with six players still on the course. But Woosnam was well aware as he walked to the 14th green, where the night before he had marked his ball four feet from the hole, that there was more work to be done if he was to emulate Nick Faldo with a successful title defence.

"I didn't put out on Saturday because I thought if I missed the putt then that would really make it a lousy night," he said. "I didn't mind coming back to it this morning."

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	400	4	10	485	4
2	556	5	11	455	4
3	350	4	12	150	3
4	465	5	13	465	5
5	180	3	14	405	4
6	360	4	15	500	5
7	535	5	16	170	3
8	335	4	17	400	4
9	455	5	18	405	4
Out 3,465		36	In 3,440		36
Total yardage: 6,905			Par: 72		

There were less than 100 spectators to see him continue his rally by gently coaxing the ball into the hole at the 14th and getting on in two for a birdie at the 15th. But by the time he completed his third round with a miraculous par after visiting two bunkers they were 15 deep at the back of the 18th green.

A 73 represented an astonishing effort considering his misadventures of Saturday, but it still left him four shots behind Craig Parry, of Australia, as the final round began.

Parry had scored 69 for a total of 204, 12 under par, and he led by one from Fred Couples (69) and by two from Ray Floyd (69). Ian Baker-Finch, the Australian who won the Open Championship last summer, was one shot

further adrift after a 68.

Woosnam's aberration occurred after the suspension of play because of bad weather. Tournament officials have taken to monitoring the weather after two tragedies last year when spectators were killed by lightning at the US Open and the US PGA Championship. Their cautious approach led to the siren being sounded 45 minutes in advance of the storm. The suspension lasted two hours 53 minutes.

"There was not much we could do because you couldn't go out on the range," Woosnam said. "I relaxed but

I think I relaxed too much. I was a little stiff when I went back to the course but what I really didn't have was that uptightness I started out with. I couldn't get my mind into gear."

Woosnam's first decision was a wrong one. He pulled a five-iron from the bag on the 4th and came up short in the bunker. "I should have hit a smooth four-iron," he said. Then he took two to escape from the sand which had been compacted by the rain.

Parry also took five at the 4th, but Woosnam compounded his error with a six at the next. He swung the

driver too easily, collapsed on the shot and hooked the ball deep into the undergrowth. His only option once he had recovered it was to walk all the way to the tee and play again.

With an eight-iron to six feet, Woosnam gave himself the chance of escaping with a five but he missed the putt. Then he dropped another shot at the 7th and from being ten under par, level in the lead with Parry, before the storms, he had retreated to five under.

Woosnam had spoken in the run-up to the tournament of losing his swing and his

nerve. What he had not lost, however, was his will to fight and his lion-hearted recovery illustrated that.

Woosnam launched it with a delicate chip for a birdie at the 8th but he saved the best to last by returning to gather those two important birdies. Parry also advanced with a wonderful second shot to two feet for a birdie at the 17th. Parry had the assistance of Andy Prodder, the caddy who was with Nick Faldo in 1989, but the knowledge that Couples and Floyd, Baker-Finch and Woosnam were snapping at his heels.

There was also the prospect of a player emerging from the pack. Faldo, two-time champion, Sandy Lyle, the 1988 champion, and Bernhard Langer, the 1986 champion, were all at five under.

Fuzzy Zoeller reached the turn in 31, taking him to seven under par, while Mark Calcavecchia established a record for the inward half when, with six birdies in succession from the 13th, he came home in 29. It gave him a 65 for a three-under-par total of 285. David Feherty finished with a 70 for 292.

Silva's polish, page 26

Nelson learns his lesson the hardest way

By Our Sports Staff

Augusta, Georgia: Several players in this week's Masters have been reacquainted with the rules of golf this week, with Larry Nelson learning the hardest lesson.

Nelson, the winner of the 1983 US Open and two US PGA championships, was disqualified for playing with illegal clubs in the opening round. Even the defending champion, Ian Woosnam, and José María Olazábal have had encounters with rules officials.

Nelson, who on the grounds of experience alone had a better-than-average chance of winning the tournament when he embarked on his first round, was in-

stead disqualified after he played on Thursday with clubs that had a decorative commercial design on the clubface.

Olazábal, struggling to make the cut on Friday, found his ball plugged in a hole off the 15th green. He did not get a free drop, as he would if the ball had created the hole, because it was ruled that his ball was resting in a hole made by a spectator's chair and, as a result, he had to play it as it was.

Woosnam, who ended Friday tied with Craig Parry for the lead at nine-under-par, suffered his only bogey of the tournament when he pushed his tee shot on the ninth hole way to the right

and an electrical box blocked his best path to the green. The box is considered to be part of the course and Woosnam had to settle for a bogey when he could not reach the green in two.

Asked what the rules official told him, Woosnam said: "They said I shouldn't have hit it there. They were right."

The tournament's officials announced on Saturday that the total prize-money to be paid to those competing in the tournament this year were to be \$1,500,800, an increase of \$150,800 from last year. A check for \$270,000 was waiting for the champion, \$27,000 more than Woosnam won last year. The player finish-

ing in second place will be \$162,000 richer and the third-place finisher will \$102,000.

Although Bruce Lietzke joined those disputing the championship on Saturday and, even he was surprised when he did: "The one thing that gives me more trouble than anything," he said, "is fast greens and there are certainly fast greens here. This course does not fit my game well. What I do best is keep the ball in play, but that doesn't make much difference here because you can hit the ball wild and get away with it."

"I needed someone to read the greens here and I asked the Augusta National people to give me the best

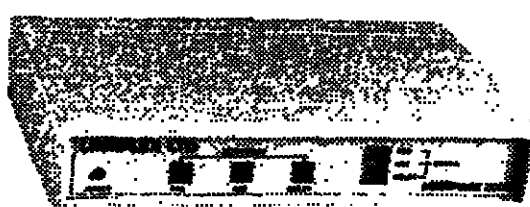
caddy they had. His name is Cleveland Busch and I am going with about 95 percent of what he tells me. He has taken a lot of pressure of me this week."

Nick Faldo, however, has struggled. "It's been an uphill fight all week," Faldo said. "I've hit a lot of good shots this week, but at Augusta, it is that one yard that can get you in trouble."

"If you hit the ball one yard off line in some cases, the ball can go in any direction. It can bounce off the slopes and run down the hills. I came here swinging the club as well as I ever swung it. It's my putter that has let me down."

For Corey Pavin, the tournament has been one of sur-

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EDUCATION
Mr Major's
win could be a
watershed for
state schools



LIFE & TIMES

MONDAY APRIL 13 1992

MODERN TIMES

Have the men
from Disney
torpedoed
a Queen?



Free from the monster of science

Has scientific thought failed Western man and led to a spiritual wasteland of forgotten traditions? Mary Midgley examines a new book by Bryan Appleyard offering a route map to salvation

This is a book about "the appalling spiritual damage that science has done and how much more it can still do" — not primarily physical damage through technology, but inner desolation. *Understanding the Present* is not an outside attack from an ill-educated critic but a howl of concern from someone who understands what he fears. Bryan Appleyard knows a lot of science and, coming from a family of physicists, was reared to respect it deeply. He writes clearly and accurately, both about its history and about its particular theories. He carefully acknowledges the admirable intentions of past and present scientists. Yet he thinks that today, despite those intentions, "science, quietly and inexplicitly, is talking us into abandoning ourselves".

"Science is not a neutral or innocent commodity which can be employed as a convenience by people wishing to partake only of the West's material power... It is spiritually corrosive, burning away ancient authorities and traditions. It cannot really co-exist with anything... As it burns away all competition, the question becomes what kind of life is it that science offers to its people? ... What does it tell us about ourselves and how we must live?"

As Mr Appleyard notes, there has been doublethink about such questions. Officially, scientists tend to disclaim responsibility for social matters. They feel like modest toilers, who can leave politics and spiritual welfare to politicians, parsons or the individual citizen. As he says, "science has always worked assiduously to avoid being a religion, faith or morality". Yet scientists, often in a casual way, embrace scientism — "the belief that science is or can be the complete and only explanation" of everything. But explaining everything means understanding everything, which is not a modest claim at all. And again, the success of science is such that its image in our minds is by no means that of modest toil, but one of blazing, seductive, promise.

Hence "scientists inevitably take on the mantle of the wizards, sorcerers and witch-doctors". Not surprisingly, they are preferred to more traditional sages as guides on moral and spiritual problems. "A scientific age" does not just mean an age that uses science, as it might use coal or manure. It means an age when even very sophisticated people may regard science as their sole source of guidance. Mr Appleyard quotes remarkable words from Nehru: "It is science alone that can solve the problems of hunger and poverty, of insatiation and illiteracy, of superstition and deadening custom and tradition, of vast resources running to waste, of a rich country inhabited by starving people."

This attitude has been, and still is, widespread. My own favourite

quotation comes from the American inventor of behaviourist psychology J B Watson, about the scientific way of handling small children. "Treat them", Watson says, "as though they were young adults... Let your behaviour always be objective and kindly firm. Never hug and kiss them; never let them sit on your lap. If you must, kiss them once on the forehead when they say goodnight."

Quotations like these show how far scientism's claims run beyond its best-known target — religion. They bite deep into everyday life. Nehru and Watson are saying, respectively, that the human race's whole political effort so far and its whole child-rearing tradition have been misguided and must now be corrected by science. As Mr Appleyard says, the concept of objectivity is crucial here. Watson meant by objectivity treating somebody like an object, like something indifferent to one. And a whole generation of advisers on childcare agreed with him in requiring, on the authority of science, this kind of detachment from parents.

How were such idiocies possible? Mr Appleyard traces well the usefulness of the notion of objectivity or detachment to early modern science, in keeping its conceptual

schemes within clear frameworks of theory and experiment. Nature was no longer seen as a living and purposive whole, but split into manageable bits. It was no longer a person that must be encountered, merely material for study.

When that method succeeded, enquirers naturally turned it onto the most fascinating of all topics — themselves and each other. This did sometimes work. Detachment, scrutiny of people is quite possible. But when we use it on our own, dropping the sympathetic identification on which our normal conduct turns, then the light goes out and the subject — the person whom we really want to know about — vanishes from view. "Knowing people" is a quite different kind of knowing from knowing objects. It is much deeper, much more central to our lives, and without it science itself could never have got started. (How, for instance, could we ever trust people's testimony if we did not relate to them in the way that makes trust possible?)

Descartes' tradition, from which our science is descended, never noticed all this. Mr Appleyard is right to say, "on the maps provided

by science we find everything except ourselves". He quotes Schrödinger's comment on the strange casualness of this move: "Without being aware of it," wrote Schrödinger, "and without being rigorously systematic about it, we exclude the Subject of Cognizance from the domain of nature that we endeavour to understand... which by this very procedure becomes an objective world."

Subjectivity, however, is not an illusion. It is something of the first importance. Scientists still often try to dismiss it with T H Huxley's epistemological theory that consciousness is just a kind of surface froth, the whistle which (said Huxley) does not really cause the train to start, though the guard might think it does. But one-way causation of this kind would be a scientific miracle, and nobody has yet succeeded in making people's brains take useful decisions without the attention of their owners.

Despite Huxley, our inner, conscious life is real and serious, and we cannot guide it by science. When we try to do so, life seems to

have no meaning. Mr Appleyard's current emergency is that the main other systems of thought by which we might guide it have lost prestige, so we do not have confidence enough to use them either. If we accept this, what are we to do?

He suggests four resources. First — surely rightly — environmentalism. This is a faith with a strong natural appeal, and since it is well endorsed by science, relatively easy for science-buffs to accept. Mr Appleyard himself is surprisingly hesitant about it, apparently thinking that environmentalism lacks spiritual depth. I don't see this myself, though obviously any such rising faith can expect the usual faults that accompany success.

Second, there is orthodox religion, which, as an outsider, he approves if it can work. Third and fourth, there are attempts at new forms of spirituality arising about, or inside, science itself.

Anthropic Principles, immortality gained by converting ourselves into computer programs in outer space, and the like. These he dismisses as a waste of time, surely again rightly. They are, as he notes, hitched to current doctrines in physics, doctrines that, if recent history is any guide, are bound to change. But there is, anyway, no nourishment in these fantasies. Even if their scientific support were stronger, they would still have no moral or spiritual consequences. The promise of immortality as an unlighted computer program in a remote galaxy cannot restore meaning to life, because it is a prospect without meaning. Indeed, it might well be a form of hell.

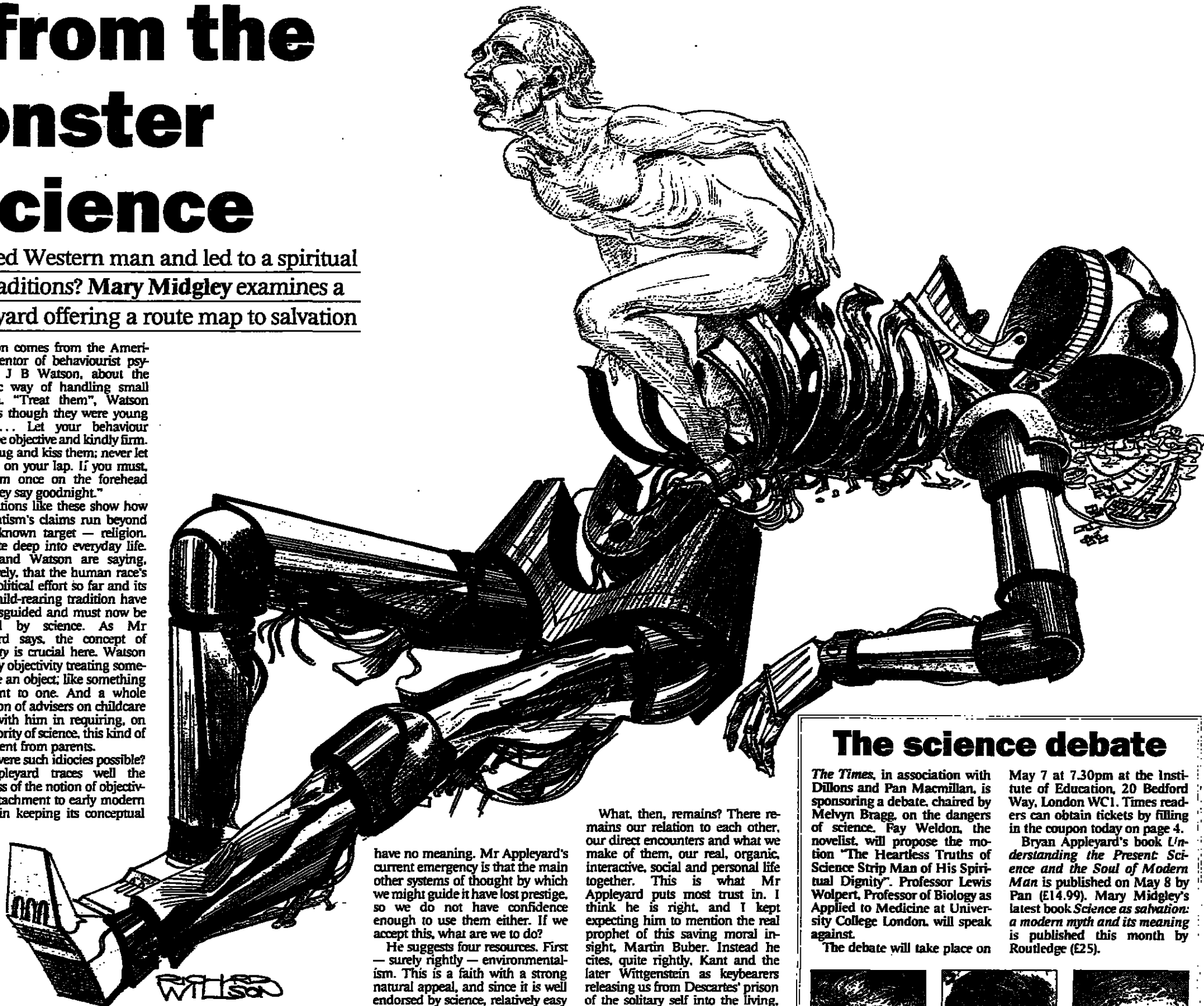
What, then, remains? There remains our relation to each other, our direct encounters and what we make of them, our real, organic, interactive, social and personal life together. This is what Mr Appleyard puts most trust in. I think he is right, and I kept expecting him to mention the real prophet of this saving moral insight, Martin Buber. Instead he cites, quite rightly, Kant and the later Wittgenstein as keybearers releasing us from Descartes' prison of the solitary self into the living, concrete, social and no longer paralysing "objective" world.

Of course, as he says, we can only come out if, in a sense, we are out already, if we already have a solid conviction of other people's reality, and more standards suitable for relating to it. Fashionable relativism denies that we have these things, but Mr Appleyard reckons it is just wrong. So do I. I certainly wish he wouldn't muddle things by calling relativism "liberalism", and of course the book has other flaws. But on the whole, I have found it really useful and illuminating. We do need to worry about this myth, and there are good suggestions here on how to do it.

* *Understanding the Present: Science and the Soul of Modern Man*

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TOMORROW
O'Toole's Lawrence myth



The science debate

The Times, in association with Dillons and Pan Macmillan, is sponsoring a debate, chaired by Melvyn Bragg, on the dangers of science. Fay Weldon, the novelist, will propose the motion "The Heartless Truths of Science Strip Man of His Spiritual Dignity". Professor Lewis Wolpert, Professor of Biology as Applied to Medicine at University College London, will speak against.

The debate will take place on

May 7 at 7.30pm at the Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1. Times readers can obtain tickets by filling in the coupon today on page 4.

Bryan Appleyard's book *Understanding the Present: Science and the Soul of Modern Man* is published on May 8 by Pan (£14.99). Mary Midgley's latest book *Science as Salvation: a modern myth and its meaning* is published this month by Routledge (£25).



At the debate: Fay Weldon, Melvyn Bragg, Lewis Wolpert

We can all put our heart into the office

I groan. I am disgruntled. The European Community has whapped out another report about women, of whom I seem to be one, detailing the excessive gruelling, dreadful pressures we suffer in a male-dominated etcetera. So far, no complaint. I like a bit of a grumble. Working mothers face a "major dilemma". Still no complaint.

Then they go and wreck it all by finding that women want "job satisfaction and human contact" while men want "higher incomes and rapid promotion". Ha! The same old story. Women want to be "careers", devoted secretaries, teachers and cosy old bodies in personnel. Men want to screech along the fast track regardless, their only human contacts resulting in a trail of corpses.

Women want rubber-plants in the office, men want BMWs. Women like writing sensitive articles about what their child said when it found the hamster dead, and men want to get into battledress and gallop off a landing-craft with 40 marines and a microphone. Or, at least, to test themselves to destruction out on the swamp with Field-Marshal Ashdown. Women want love, and men want money. Pah!

That there is a grain of truth in

the above is what makes it so very irritating. Any survey of callow teenage girls and boys reveals that the girls lean towards personal life and humane values, and the boys towards red Porsches. If there was a Mr World competition it is doubtful whether contestants would so readily lip that they wanted to "help people and work with children". The female Robert Maxwell has not yet dawned over the red horizon. And at a certain point in life, it is undeniable that the fearful hormones of motherhood do slosh around and cause unprofessional thoughts such as "Poor old J.D., he looked like a lost little boy when I hit him with those figures, better back off."

Many is the Ms Macbeth who has cried under her breath "Unsex me here!" as she tripped into the boardroom, and none the less found herself reaching out a helping hand to a young colleague with big troubled toddler eyes, who will later stab her in the back. Women had been sliding into the slow lane for their families' sake for years before Norman Fowler ever thought of it. There is truth in the truism all right.

But it is not the whole truth. None of us is wholly masculine or feminine: I like Jan Morris's image of gender as a long, graduated scale

WORKING LIFE

Libby Purves on the
myths of sexual
stereotyping



on which the pointer of biological sex is set, almost randomly. Plenty of men look for human contact and moral satisfaction at work — how the hell else do we run the health service? And plenty of women wouldn't half mind a bit of fast promotion and serious money.

Nor are we men and women: if you want to find real men working for peanuts because they love human-

ity, drop in at any adventure centre. You will find it full of enormous hunks called Rob and Mick whose passion for abseiling is overshadowed by their passion for reclaiming lost and timid human souls and giving them some self-respect. And if you want to find a ruthless, vengeful, ambitious woman in any office, just listen out for the most tinklingly feminine laugh and don't get under those four-inch heels. And do female athletes hold back smilingly, murmuring self-deprecatingly that the game's the thing? They do not.

Oh yes, women can do it, all right. Nastily. There is a new exhibition at the National Maritime Museum about pirates, including the 18th-century women Mary Read and Anne Bonny, and its curator admiringly says that they were "every bit as bloodthirsty, bold and daring as any male pirate. They fought duels and were in the thick of the action". They even swung the ultimate female trick by avoiding the hangman through well-timed pregnancies. Their spiritual daughters are still with us, looting and pillaging in their ladylike way.

And never mind the variable dimension of sex: what about the dimension of time? Many of us start our careers as dewy-eyed

idealists, become disillusioned and hastily cultivate hearts of stone; make our way ruthlessly upwards, then have a happy crisis of life and conscience and change back again. It is not only women who get overcome by motherhood and gentle yearnings: middle-aged men are surprisingly prone to sudden alterations of ambition.

Ask Sir James Goldsmith, now busy saving the planet. Ask the tropical mining-engineer who grabbed early retirement and turned his back on zinc deals forever to retrain as a schoolteacher. Ask the legendary BBC correspondent who found God and horrified his employers by bursting in and demanding to give back all the expenses he had fiddled during his heathen years. Ask anyone who has been jolted — a marriage, a death, an illness — into reviewing his life.

Only don't then tell him that because he has hair on his chin, he must perforce care only for money and promotion. And don't tell women that all humankindness springs from the ovary. Such typecasting diminishes us all.

And, equally to the point, it stops some of us ever getting promoted.

TOMORROW
Mid Life: Neil Lyndon

EN
O

Puccini



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Enter stage left, still a class act

Howard Brenton has given up writing epics that blaze the triumph of socialism... but a radical playwright can still dream a little. He talks to Benedict Nightingale about his new play

Just the other day the keeper of what have become known as the "Stasi files" warned people in the former East Germany to think twice before asking to read them. Nevertheless, over 300,000 have applied to do so, and some have already discovered that trusted friends, even family members, were informing on them to the secret police. Though Howard Brenton cannot name names, he acknowledges it was such a case that first gave him the idea for *Berlin Bertie*, the new play he decided to write two years ago.

He was in Berlin itself at the time, and found it a strange, unsettling place still coming to terms with the fall of the Wall. What had been West Berlin was packed with the curious, the excited, and impoverished Poles who had walked there to sell old teapots, bits of state-subsidised sausage, anything they could carry. The former East seemed sepulchral: silent people avoiding each other's eyes as they wandered through decaying courtyards. "Then I was told this anecdote, a few sentences really, and I knew it was a play."

The result opens at the Royal Court tomorrow. Brenton's first new piece since the RSC staged his and Tariq Ali's *Moscow Gold* in 1990. That was a gaudy, overblown history play which gave near-Homeric stature to Mikhail Gorbachev. Brenton concedes now that it owed a lot to wishful thinking. Certainly, *Berlin Bertie* represents a conscious shift from that and much of his earlier work: less airy, more concentrated, a worm's-eye rather than crow's-nest view of international events and the British body politic.

The play is crammed into the Easter weekend of 1990, and involves English sisters, each in crisis. Rosa is on the run from Berlin, her pastor husband and, it seems, Christianity itself. Alice has made one of those terrible errors of judgement that regularly get social workers like her filled by the tabloids, and is boozily slumming with a haywire lover much younger than herself. What links the two women is, says Brenton, the loss of faith he sees all around him.

"All of us felt a mixture of joy and terror as the map got redrawn after the events of 1989. I thought it was interesting, too, that as Eastern Europe cracked, the West went into crisis. The tide went out on the entrepreneurial faith that had carried all before it for the previous seven or eight years. The streets, the

housing, people's jobs: the dereliction suddenly seemed considerable. There was a sense of chaos."

Once upon a time Brenton, seeking to dramatise that chaos, might have opted for what he ruefully calls "the windy life-off-the-blazing play which says that socialism will return in 20 years". Not now. He is still an embattled man of the left, doggedly espousing a sort of Bernite republicanism and dreaming sadly of Michael Foot ("the idea of a prime minister who writes books"). But he thinks that epic work—whether heroic, like *Moscow Gold*, or anti-heroic, like *Pravda*—has at least temporarily had its day.

That is an important admission, for it was the genre he and his friend David Hare pioneered to considerable acclaim in the 1970s. *Brasserie*, *Magnificence*, *Epsom Downs*, *Weapons of Happiness* and, in

'We find ourselves rebelling against the very aesthetic that we set up'

1980, *The Romans in Britain*: they leapt in cinematic style from location to location, concentrating always on people in their public rather than their private roles, evoking a whole society and sometimes grinningly hinting at its impending collapse.

"We bowled around saying we were the new Jacobins. No more plays set in rooms, every event out of doors, kings becoming MPs or businessmen. Falstaff and his followers as the workers, every strand of the class system in 15 or 20 scenes. But do you know that great remark of Peter Brook, that the dead theatre is always with us, and what blazes from the stage today becomes an orthodoxy tomorrow? Well, now we're the orthodoxy."

"Every other new play seems to be an issue play and attempts to be an epic. The form has exhausted itself, and we find ourselves in the ironic position of rebelling against the very aesthetic we set up. I mean, to me *Berlin Bertie* seems outrageously avant-garde. It's full of revolutionary events like people coming through doors into rooms talking about their mothers. Five actors, entrances and exits: all the things that Alan Ayckbourn has been doing for years."

Brenton's aim in *Berlin Bertie* is, then, to "go into situations lower, more anecdotally": to show the immediate pressures facing people in difficult times. How to get up in the morning and get through the day. What it is like to arrive, in England, with nowhere to live. Possibly the play's liveliest character is Alice's layabout boyfriend, who cannot hammer a nail into a wall without the plaster falling out or slam the door without the window cracking.

"I have a lot of fun with him, I suppose because I feel very close to him. I fixed a lavatory cistern two weeks ago, and the water is still pouring down the house. That's life, isn't it? A feeling of just not being able to cope."

Brenton has long been one of our more controversial playwrights. That homosexual rape in *The Romans in Britain*—like the My Lai massacre, a trivial atrocity at the edge of a war—led to much well-publicised moral bloodletting. At one performance, fascists attacked a black member of the audience and threw fireworks onto the stage. Brenton's pro-Rushdie *Iranian Nights* was barracked by Muslims. But I also remember *Magnificence*—which involves a squatter turned terrorist—so enraging one far-left member of the first-night audience that he spent the curtain calls wildly bawling "bourgeois rubbish".

"Hard political people don't like the theatre, because they think plays get muzzy and ideologically unsound," says Brenton. But it is precisely the drama's unpredictability, even its muzziness, that appeals to him. Indeed, those who think of him as a hard political chap himself might be surprised by his views. He is proudest of characters who insist on living in their way rather than his. His best work, he says, always seems to slip out of his control.

"You've got to love the real world if you're a dramatist, and if the real world is not as you like it, then that's got to be the stuff of your drama, or you end up with windy, hollow, romantic writing. You cannot get on a soapbox and tell people what to think. If you do that, you become a loony prophet, like Shaw. You have to stay on the side of life and your audiences, and keep exploring and hope that somehow your stuff gets up and dances."

● *Berlin Bertie* opens at the Royal Court, Sloane Square, London SW1 (071-730 1745) on Tuesday



B is for Brenton—or perhaps *Berlin Bertie*, the play which he unveils at the Royal Court this week

ARTS BRIEF

Address of note

THIS morning, 250 years to the day after Handel's *Messiah* was premiered, an appeal will be launched to turn the great 18th-century composer's London home into a Handel Museum. Handel lived at 25 Brook Street from 1721 to his death 38 years later, and wrote nearly all his most famous pieces there.

Present planning permission for the West End site is conditional on the upper floors of the house being dedicated to Handel, and the property developers, Neale House, have agreed to part funding of such a conversion. The £250,000 appeal to put a museum, study centre, library and small retail room on the top three floors is being launched by the Handel House Association.

History men

HAVING paid their respects to E.M. Forster and Henry James, the Merchant-Ivory film production team plan to move away from literature's great works towards giants of history. One forthcoming project is *Picasso in October*. Another is *Jefferson in Paris*, based on Thomas Jefferson's years in Paris in the 1780s as America's ambassador. Both will be written by their regular script collaborator Ruth Praver Jhabvala. Merchant-Ivory's version of Forster's *Howards End* opens in London on May 1.

Nib of the matter

THE power of the pen will be put to a unique test at the Malvern Festival on May 24, when the veteran English composer Robert Simpson hears the world premiere of his *Flute Concerto*. Simpson wrote the concerto with the very pen used by one of his musical heroes, the Danish late Romantic composer Carl Nielsen, to write his flute concerto. Both works will be heard in the concert, with Susan Milan as soloist.

Valleys revisited

RUSS MEYER, who became a cult figure in the late Sixties with his so-called "skin flicks"—*Beyond the Valley of the Dolls* and *Vivans*—is planning a comeback. His three-volume autobiography, *A Clean Breast: The Life and Loves of Russ Meyer*, is due out later this year. Meanwhile, in the autumn he begins shooting on a new \$7 million film, *Up the Valley of the Beyond*, scripted by the American film critic Roger Ebert. Meyer, now 69, has said of his old films: "What I lacked in ability, I made up for with enthusiasm."

Last chance...

ALTHOUGH rather tarred by the brush of the discredited Manchester scene, the Charltons have bounced back with a striking second album, *Between 10th and 11th*. Unlike the new breed of guitar bands that have risen in their absence (Curve, Blur *et al.*), the Charltons shy away from the wall-of-noise syndrome, opting instead for the stylish use of Hammond organ and guitar to create Sixties-influenced dance-floor rock with a hard, funky edge. Aided by dry ice and a dazzling lighting display, their current live show is more forceful and focused than at any time before. It reaches the Corn Exchange, Cambridge (0223 357851) tonight and the Royal Centre, Nottingham (0602 483505) tomorrow.

many should aspire to be the next Rattle. Among recently instituted competitions for them is the Donatella Flick Competition, financed by a Swiss foundation and organised with the Royal Philharmonic Society and the Accademia Italiana.

The four finalists at the Queen Elizabeth Hall last week had to rehearse and conduct the Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra in a Mozart aria (sung by the radiant young soprano Tinuke Olafimihan) and in another substantial piece matched to each conductor by lottery. They also had to tackle an unprepared section from Bartók's *Dance Suite*.

A fair test, but those who undertook it had been selected purely on the evidence of recommendations, recordings and press notices. That seems a drastic economy. The winner was Timothy Lole, a conductor at Scottish Opera.

STEPHEN PETTITT

GALA

Feast from the east

Welcome Back
St Petersburg
Covent Garden

AN IMITATION of the Maryinsky Theatre's blue and gold curtain hung on the Covent Garden stage for Thursday's gala, in aid of St Petersburg's famous theatre—home of the Kirov Opera and Ballet—and the Royal Opera House Trust. In the pit was the Maryinsky orchestra, given its own moments of glory. It started each half of the programme with two Tchaikovsky numbers: the introduction and dance from *The Sorcerer* and the Polonaise from *Eugene Onegin*, which were conducted respectively by Valery Gergiev and Viktor Fedotov.

On stage, no fewer than two dozen extracts from 13 operas and six ballets were marshalled on and off with exemplary absence of fuss or delay. Pride of place should perhaps go to the opera chorus, especially for its tremendous account of the Kromy Forest scene from *Boris Godunov*, and to the corps de ballet, who had unexpected entries as 12 nymphs in the *Diana* and *Actaeon* pas de deux (supporting Larisa Lezhina and Farukh Ruzimatov in fine virtuoso form) and for a dance with lamps during a plaintive aria from Mussorgsky's *Salambo*.

A group of very young students from the Vaganova Ballet School was also especially welcome as a reminder of St Petersburg's future during a programme inevitably devoted largely to its illustrious past. Three tiny tots in Vainonin's pastoral trio from *The Nutcracker* and two dozen more in the polonaise and mazurka from *Paquita* showed plenty of new talent on the way.

The chorus's epilogue from Prokofiev's *War and Peace* and Natasha's famous aria



Veiled hint: Altyнай Asylmuratova, Kirov Ballet star

expressively sung by Elena Prokina, came as a sole example of modern opera. A duet by Altyнай Asylmuratova and Konstantin Zaklinsky from Antony Tudor's *The Leaves are Falling* represented the ballet company's new repertoire. A pity, however, that—with a Czech composer and a British choreographer—it interrupted the intended theme of Russian operas and ballets. Moreover, as a late substitution for *Apollo*, it pushed out of the programme St Petersburg's two most distinguished cultural exiles: Stravinsky and Balanchine.

Among the less familiar items, two arias from Tchaikovsky's *Iolanta*, sung by Nikolai Olkhonnikov and Sergei Leiferkus, aroused expectations for Edinburgh's forthcoming production of the full work and set a challeng-

ingly high standard for it to emulate. Gergiev's sensuous song in oriental mode from Rimsky-Korsakov's *Sadko* was another enticing novelty, but a duet from *Mazepa* evoked more admiration for the drama of Tchaikovsky's music than the cogeny of his own text after Pushkin.

With far too many other persons involved even to list, let alone comment on, I can only hope that the future will bring the closer links between the two houses that were urged in the opening remarks by Peter Ustinov. And if he, as the great-great-nephew of the Maryinsky Theatre's architect, is not entirely prejudiced, who would not be biased in favour of such cultural excellence?

JOHN PERCIVAL

A SHOWCASE rather than a competition, said Humphrey Burton of the BBC Young Musician of the Year final, televised on Saturday. I wish he had been right.

The four soloists who had won the string, brass, woodwind and piano competitions could not, of course, be fairly compared on the basis of playing a concerto with the National Youth Orchestra. What bassoon concerto is there that can rival the emotional range of Shostakovich's First Cello Concerto? How do you compare the musicianship of a tuba player, who can only offer Edward Gregson's Tuba Concerto, with that of a pianist who tackles Rachmaninov's *Paganini Rhapsody*?

Would it not be more just to declare an amicable coalition, and treat the final as celebration rather than sporting contest? The suggestion has been made before but never tried, undoubtedly because the viewing public's appetite would then be less keen.

A COUPLE of feminist linguistic theorists who, in between conferences, also dabble in amateur detection: it sounds like thin gruel on which to nourish a prime-time mystery lasting an hour and half. But intrigues at a Cambridge high table. Five-faced murderers in the Rue Morgue and—excelling themselves as the sleuth-duo Loretta Lawson and Bridget Bennet—Janet McTeer and Imelda Staunton gave *A Masculine Ending* (BBC 1 last night) just enough oomph to keep me awake.

Joan Smith's novel received a full oiling from Alma Cullen (who did several of the present *Morse* adaptations), but the creaking of the construction was still audible. It began well with a memorably awful college feast as the backdrop to a student suicide. Loretta then goes to a conference about masculine endings in Paris; there she discovers a person sleeping in the vile flat of the even viler Andrew Gardner (Kevin McNally), where she has reluctantly agreed to stay. Improbably enough, she de-

Why not make it a celebration?

In any case, the three losers did not seem overwhelmed by despair at the declaration that 14-year-old Frederick Kempf, from Whitstable, had won with his almost unbelievably assured Rachmaninov. His playing was remarkable not only because of his superb, strong-fingered technique but also for its apparent maturity.

Nevertheless I was slightly surprised that the 17-year-old cellist Thomas Carroll did not pip Kempf to the post, for the Shostakovich poses yet greater demands. Despite the odd *fleur* not Carroll succeeded in immersing himself, and us, in Shostakovich's bleak world.

Sixteen-year-old bassoonist Rachel Barnes had the unenviable task of going first, and of competing with only the

elegant charm and virtuosity of Weber's F major Concerto as her artillery. She did well: I liked the control of phrase and timbre in the slow movement, and the nicely gauged tempo of the finale. Similar qualities were evident in 16-year-old Kevin Norbury's tuba playing; he brought more from Gregson's concerto than one thought it contained.

Both Norbury and Barnes, because of the nature of their instruments, are presumably looking to careers in orchestras. Neither should have the slightest trouble making one. Carroll and Kempf might find it harder to impose themselves on the scene as soloists.

Space is also limited for successful conductors, which is why I find it surprising that so

many should aspire to be the next Rattle. Among recently instituted competitions for them is the Donatella Flick Competition, financed by a Swiss foundation and organised with the Royal Philharmonic Society and the Accademia Italiana.

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STEPHEN PETTITT

TELEVISION

Learning about murder

cides to ignore this intruder. Thence she is summoned back suddenly to deal with her mother's illness. The unfortunate mother is then more or less forgotten, for as Loretta leaves the flat she discovers that the sheets left behind by her unknown flame are soaked in blood.

Home in London Loretta looks up her "estranged husband". He turned out to be an investigative journalist (Bill Nighy), but played no useful role in the plot apart from making frantic telephone calls to Loretta (*in flagrante* at the time) or to Bridget (from Bahrain).

Back at St Mark's (Gonville and Caius College), the hypocrisy of this "clean-living" college is about to be unmasked. Joan Smith appears to believe that the moral reputation of the fellows is decisive for the fund-raising potential of these institutions.

One of the fellows has disappeared, leaving his pregnant wife (Suzanna Hamilton)

to have rows with the obnoxious Andrew. Both knew more than they should about the missing husband's gory fate, but the existence of an unpublished article for Andrew's journal means that the prime suspect is Theo (Clarke Peters). The idea that academics knife one another over theoretical disputes evidently appeals to Joan Smith. Theo was locked up for the night on suspicion. He was black, you see.

The Master and his wife (Paul Brooks and Joanna McCallum) were pompous and manipulative respectively; scenes with the French au pair culminated in far-fetched fist-cuffs when the Master discovers her adultery. A college porter was the only decent male in the story (working class, of course).

It was implausible but necessary for the plot that the studious Loretta should go to bed with the "dishy" undergraduate Jamie (Greg Sykes), whose photograph she has already seen in the dead don's drawer. The climax back in Paris was well done, even if Loretta got off too easily after having walked into the killer's trap. La Staunton, despite her character's modest share of the action, stole the show with two or three of her superb Oliver Hardy-like panics. This partnership has potential: pity about the plot.

DANIEL JOHNSON

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Liz Smith meets Michael Kors, the designer to the stars, who has based his relaxed, softly tailored look on the dictates of his mother's fast-paced lifestyle

Like many a successful fashion designer, Michael Kors can rattle off an impressive list of customers who wear his clothes. Jessica Lange, Candice Bergen, Barbara Walters, Sherry Lansing and Gloria Steinem have all worn his sexy, softly tailored look: simply cut jackets with stretchy trousers or an easy-to-wrap sarong skirt which he is as likely to turn out in bugle-beaded chiffon as in flannel or suede.

His look is relaxed and unfussy. His colours are mostly neutral, navy, khaki, grey and white. "Cream is a colour, camel is a bright," is the Kors colour credo. His clothes vary little in cut from day to evening. A T-shirt in crystal beading can be worn under a flannel jacket for a power lunch just as well as for a candlelit dinner. Mr Kors's super-charged customers — the socialites, rock stars and actresses — are role models, but the strongest indicator of his customer profile, the busy woman who demands and gets from him what she wants to wear for a fast-paced "bi-coastal" life (split between Los Angeles and New York) is his mother, Joan Kors.

Mrs Kors is a former fashion model (her blond, blue-eyed son appeared as a child in television commercials) who lives in California and runs her own table-linen business called Company's Coming. She travels a lot. Last week she was in New York at her son's autumn show before flying on to Dallas for a textile trade fair.

Now in her late forties, Mrs Kors is the type of woman who, at the end of a day, slicks back her hair into a ponytail, changes her shoes, piles on some extra jewellery, and feels dressed for dinner. "I don't want to have to think about my clothes. For this trip, I packed everything in grey, white and navy," she says. "I don't want to carry around seven pairs of shoes, so with that I can wear either brown crocodile Chanel loafers or navy and white mules and my Gucci bag."



Layered, ribbed cashmere and suede

For this spring season she asked her son to add more bustier tops to wear under suits. Walking through his sample room last week she pounced on a navy lace skirt to dress up a jacket.

Grandmother Kors wears Kors too, although she draws the line at the midriff-baring tops that Joan Kors, driving her convertible in California, likes to wear. "Age is not an issue. Seventy-year-olds can dress much like 20-year-olds. It is all in the attitude," Michael Kors says.

Mr Kors, like his mother, travels for his job, starting in that uniquely American fashion phenomenon, the in-store trunk show. His collection, packed in trunks, takes to the road to give customers in cities across the US a chance to preview the designer look and meet the designer. He has discovered that attitudes to clothes change coast-to-coast as well as internationally.

"In New York a woman judges a jacket by whether she can wear it with a little black skirt or leggings," he says. "In LA she looks at it and sees something to put with bare legs or jeans," he says.

Mr Kors, an articulate, curly-haired charmer dressed in his uniform white T-shirt under an Armani blazer, is the star of the trunk-show circuit. He pins hemlines high on the thighs of rich

Dallas matrons and reassures them about what style of bra to wear under an off-the-shoulder top. In Los Angeles they demand tank-topped or strapless dresses and challenge him to find the scars of the nips and tucks on upper arms.

Women ask him, "Where would I wear that?" and it is a question he always keeps in mind when designing a collection. "It is one thing looking at your clothes on Cindy Crawford and another making sure they look right on your mother or grandmother," he says. He can understand his clothes selling well in cities such as Dallas or New Orleans, but he does a lot of business in small towns in the US, too.

The Kors look sells well in the UK too. In May, Harvey Nichols in London moves the main Michael Kors collection (jackets about £650, skirts £280 and long evening dresses about £1,000) into a bigger site. The lower-priced Kors label (wool gaberdine jacket and skirt, £325, linen jacket and skirt £279) sells in 60 shops around the country, including most House of Fraser stores. Customers at Harvey Nichols will have the chance to meet the designer next month when the Kors trunk show comes to London for the first time in five years.

"The English customer shops

quite differently from her American sister. She is more pragmatic and methodical and wants to work out how she will put it all together," Mr Kors says. "In Dallas a woman just falls in love with something and then she figures out how she will wear it."

Since he moved his manufacturing base to Italy (from the US and Far East), prices are lower for the British customer and his clothes cost much the same here as they do in New York. He also designs a swimwear line for Trullo, as well as menswear and shoes.

He has been designing since he was 15, starting with jeans and shirts. "He actually began aged five," his mother says. He remembers only laying out all his clothes on the bed to see how everything went together before packing for a holiday. He dropped out of New York's Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT) at 18 to work at Lothar's, a jeans and fashion shop.

In 1980, aged 20, he took his first designs, all in navy and brown and packed in a blue canvas garment bag, to show first to Bergdorf Goodman, the celebrated Manhattan fashion store, and then to an editor on Vogue. The response from both to his understated cut ("no zippers in anything, they spoil the sense of ease") was favourable enough to set him up in business. Since then his pursuit of ease and luxury has won him a loyal following.

"Women today want it all. They want to be provocative and powerful, clothes that are soft, but don't wrinkle, that are pretty and practical. I never design an outfit. I just make pieces — and you only need about seven of those — that can be put together," he says. The designer who sends his models out at the show with natural make-up and soft hair was not surprised when Joan Collins appeared in his showroom the other day to buy "a slew of things" including several of his new longer skirts. "That is what is so good about simple clothes," he says. "You wear them your own personal way and make them your own."



The generation game: designer Michael Kors and his mother, Joan, a former model

The new, long skinny skirt, pinstripes and natty, three-piece men's suits tailored for smart women? New York has it all this season

Seventh Avenue fine and dandy

For a rush of realism, fashion followers regularly head for Manhattan. The latest looks, sketched with a more theatrical flourish by the European designers, were finally given life on the streets of New York last week. Seventh Avenue designers do not build mega fashion empires by taking too many risks. The bottom line is kept firmly in mind.

The new long, skinny skirt? It sashayed down the catwalk at all the shows, pinstriped and clinging to every curve at Ralph Lauren, in sweatshirting with a flipped-out hem at Isaac Mizrahi, side-split in tweed at Calvin Klein, looking sinuous and sexy. The skirt is already pulled taut over the knees of Anna Wintour, editor of Vogue, and other arbiters of style.

Pinstripes and grey flannel suits stepped out, often in three natty

pieces (narrow trousers, nipped-in jacket, waistcoat) geyed up with white shirt and tie. Ralph Lauren always has the dandy word — and the first — on the dandy look. Menswear tailoring for women has long been his signature style. This season he gives it a sexier, feminine edge, with leggings or stretchy jodhpurs worn under fitted jackets and a lean waistcoat-dress, worn Savile Row-style with bow watch, silk tie, bowler and cane.

As he celebrates his 25th anniversary in business, and his Lifetime Achievement Award from the Council of Fashion Designers of America, fashion seems to have swung round to the Lauren ethos of quality and tradition.

For the rest, the hippy 1970s were revisited with floppy tunics and coat dresses at Calvin Klein, or worn over skinny trousers and

flares at Perry Ellis. Jungle fever has spread, too, with animal prints rampant in every collection from Marc Jacobs's tiger and leopard-printed split skirt for Perry Ellis, to Calvin Klein's touches of leopard markings on berets and bags.

New York's minimalist style of dress, based on luxurious pieces in suede, silk and tweed layered over a simple T-shirt or turtleneck, pioneered in the early 1980s by Calvin Klein, Donna Karan and Michael Kors, looks relevant again in the anti-fashion mood of the 1990s. Even Saks Fifth Avenue has opened a department decorated with simple Shaker furniture, and stocked it with the basics of a woman's wardrobe at a fraction of the price of designer labels, and called them "real" clothes.

L.S.

Jungle fever: zebra stripes at Perry Ellis, Michael Kors wrap suit



Quality street: Ralph Lauren's dandy, cashmere by Calvin Klein



Creating the right image

Martin Nunn takes British design to the aid of Russian marketing

In Britain, design is all too often about changing the style of an existing product. In Russia, it is seen as a tool that will help to change society. There, design is of fundamental importance because it is the method by which differences (imagined or not) are created between products and companies, and it is this which allows for competition in a free market. Design was not a top priority under communism. So it comes as little surprise to see that the managing director of the first officially registered design company in Moscow — Merca2 — is a westerner.

Martin Nunn, the 40-year-old managing director of the British graphic design and marketing consultancy P2 Ltd, admits that when he first went to Russia looking for business in 1987, his colleagues thought that he must be "stark, staring mad". But he went as a result of an invitation from the merchant marine ministry following work his company had undertaken for the British Soviet Chamber of Commerce and was prepared to take the risk.

It paid off. Merca2 now employs 14 Russian staff, including four designers. All

work predominantly with graphic designers, even though two come from the field of product design, one from engineering and one from architecture. One is joint managing director.

Merca2 is profitable. When Mr Nunn last returned from Moscow he came with signed contracts worth £2.7 million in his pocket. Doing business in Russia is not always easy, with the finance ministry now issuing new laws at a rate of five per week. Mr Nunn's partner, Nikita Klyshko, once remarked that "doing business here is a bit like standing on quicksand — you never know which way it's going to shift". Merca2 has had to combat shortages of materials such as paper, but lack of business know-how is the main handicap. An indication of this lack of knowledge is Mr Nunn's first project — working on a ship being equipped as a floating eye hospital to take Russian medical aid around the world, at a cost of \$27 million. When Mr Nunn asked if he could see the marketing plan, the people running the project answered: "What is that?" He then asked: "Can we see your business plan?" They replied:



Moscow's marketing man: Martin Nunn, managing director of Merca2, with some of his Russian product designs

"What do you mean by a business plan?" In the end he had to sit down with them and cost the operation. He learnt from this experience that there is no point going out to Russia with western expectations because you are dealing with people who have never done this sort of thing before.

For the past two and a half years Mr Nunn's company has been working on a new television channel that will be

dedicated to business programmes, ranging from business-based soaps to programmes on management training. When it is launched, knowledge of the basics of business should become widely available. Meanwhile, Mr Nunn and his partners in Merca2 are responsible for designing the graphics, the presentation of the course notes, the programme titles and the promotional activities,

but they indicate an understanding for the need to create separate corporate identities. On a national level, the Russian parliament is considering six concepts for a new national logo (all by Russian designers). Now that old hammer and sickle is redundant, there is a need for a national political equivalent to the British lion or the French cockerel. The most likely choice is the old two-headed eagle, a sym-

bol from pre-1917 days. With or without stick, corporate identities, companies will not trade successfully if their product is not right. Consequently, some of Merca2's work has been in product design. When I met Mr Nunn in his London office, he showed me a sample for some double-bed size duvet covers which are to be part of a range of bed linen. They were made in good quality white cotton, hand-embroidered, with a strip of handmade lace running down the middle.

There was a problem, however — the looms for the cotton could only produce widths wide enough for single beds — in Russia everyone sleeps in single beds that can be pushed together. After persuading the clients that he was not joking about the size of western beds and finding a suitable way of joining the strips of material, the rest was easy.

These bedclothes make use of traditional Russian embroidery patterns and are not pastiches of western design, but Mr Nunn talks about the difficulty of persuading Russian designers to draw on their own traditions rather than Western images. In Britain, there are worries about western cultural forms swamping the Russians. At a recent design festival in London, the Danish designer and teacher Peter Gyllan was asked if he thought this could be avoided in Eastern Europe — he answered "No".

History, however, may yet prove Mr Gyllan wrong. The Russians have a strong sense of identity and resist the imposition of foreign ideas

other than those which will help them to modernise. Especially as most Russians regard the western view of Russian design, which normally means from 1917-1924, as a cliché. With luck, when the Russians have learnt the western way of doing things, they will use it to produce recognisably Russian design.

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Applications are invited from graduates with masters' degrees in Operational Research or with experience in Operational Research for a Lectureship in the Department of Management Science. The Department is one of the foremost in the UK and has a strong commitment to research. The successful candidate will be expected to teach undergraduate courses and make a major contribution to teaching in the MSc in Operational Research. Preference will be given to candidates with teaching and research interests in the areas of mathematical programming, stochastic modelling and operations management. Salary: in range £12,680 - £23,739 per annum.

For application form and further particulars (Ref 27/92) contact the Personnel Office, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ. Applications Closing Date: 27th April 1992.

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Department for Continuing Education

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Application forms may be obtained from the Department Administrator, Department for Continuing Education, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA. Completed forms should be submitted no later than Friday 28 May 1992.

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Applications (five copies), giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Registrar and Secretary, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, (telephone 0603 592208) from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 26 June 1992.

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Candidates should have an interest both in teaching and in research in any area of Accountancy and Business Finance.

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Candidates are sought with strong research activities in an area of Developmental and Cell Biology.

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Candidates should have a special interest in teaching and research in British politics.

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The department is looking for well-qualified candidates with good research credentials in any area of Human Experimental Psychology.

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UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

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The Board of the Faculty of Literae Humaniores intends to make an appointment to a three-term one-year Junior Lectureship in the Philosophy of Mathematics for the period 1 October 1992 until 30 September 1993. Salary on the scale £12,129 - £13,611. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the Board of the Faculty of Literae Humaniores, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD (telephone 0865-270140). Applications should include a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, who should be asked by the candidate to send their references directly to the Board of the Faculty of Literae Humaniores. Completed applications (five copies, or one from overseas candidates) and references should reach the Secretary by 15 May 1992.

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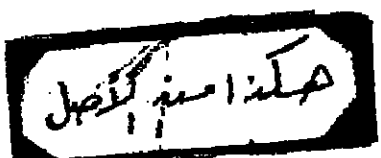
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Prosecution right to discontinue

Regina v Grafton

Before Lord Justice Taylor, Mr Justice Waterhouse and Mr Justice Ikin Kennedy
[Reasons April 7]

A trial judge was not entitled to refuse to permit the Crown to discontinue a prosecution while the prosecution case was still being presented. Before the completion of the case for the Crown the decision whether or not to continue or not had to be that of the prosecution.

The Court of Appeal so held when giving reasons for allowing on March 13 the appeal of John Peter Grafton against his conviction on March 4, 1991 in Snaresbrook Crown Court (Judge Owen Stabile, QC and a jury) of causing grievous bodily harm contrary to section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861, having been charged with an offence contrary to section 18.

Mr Graham Perkins, QC, who did not appear below, and Mr Richard Kowalsky, both assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Michael Stuart-Moore, QC, who did not appear below, and Mr Alastair Keith for the Crown; Mr Hugh Carlisle, QC, as amicus curiae.

LORD JUSTICE TAYLOR, giving the judgment of the court, said that trials on indictment in England and Wales were adversarial.

The prosecution decided who to charge and with what offences. They presented the case for the Crown. Counsel for the defence presented the case for the accused. The judge was there to hold the ring impartially and to direct the jury on the law.

Those simple propositions were truisms but their importance and the dangers of departing from them were highlighted by the instant appeal.

In the instant case, despite a conflict of evidence for the Crown the case was committed for trial. At the trial, two witnesses whose evidence had conflicted were called on behalf of the Crown.

After they had given evidence, prosecuting counsel, after consulting those instructing him, said he would offer no further evidence.

That prompted an unusually animated argument between counsel and the judge, who was expressly called the cross-examination of the Crown Prosecution Service in serving and making part of the prosecution case a witness they knew would support the defendant and then seeking to discontinue when predictably he did just that.

The judge expressed his view that the case should go on but prosecuting counsel maintained his position and took no further part. The judge then decided that

the case should not stop and that he would call a police officer who was the remaining witness for the Crown.

The appellant did not give evidence on his own behalf. The judge granted a certificate of appeal on a point of law which he expressed as follows: "Is a trial judge entitled to refuse to permit the Crown to discontinue a prosecution after the Crown has called evidence which in his judgment could properly sustain a conviction if the jury believed it and before the case for the Crown has been closed, provided he has first ascertained in the absence of the jury that the Crown were not in possession of facts of which the judge is unaware, which would justify discontinuance; and when counsel for the Crown decides to take no further part in the case, to call himself the one remaining prosecution witness whose evidence was truly to produce signed and initialed notes of an interview the police had with the defendant?"

For the appellant, it was submitted that the answer to the question posed was "No". That submission was supported by counsel for the Crown and by Mr Carlisle as amicus.

There was no decided case bearing directly on the main and important issue. However, their Lordships were referred to the Farquharson Committee's report of 1986, set out in *Archbold, Criminal Pleading Evidence & Practice* (44th edition (1992)) 449. The section headed "Prosecution Counsel and the Judge" was cited to the judge. He took the view that what mattered was whether at the stage when the prosecution wanted to discontinue, the judge thought there was a case fit for the jury to consider.

It was well established that the judge in a criminal trial had power to call a witness. It was, however, a power which should be used most sparingly and rarely exercised and, where exercised, it should be for achieving the ends of justice and fairness. Here by calling the last witness, the judge was in effect taking the prosecution over.

It could not, in their Lordships' judgment, be right that a judge could refuse to allow the prosecution to discontinue before their case was concluded if he believed the evidence already called raised a *prima facie* case.

The effect would be that after a complaint gave evidence which the judge thought credible, if the prosecution at that point decided on due reflection to discontinue, the judge could go on to call all the remaining prosecution witnesses himself. In doing so, he would inevitably have descended into the arena in a totally unacceptable way.

Further problems would arise if the defendant chose to give evidence himself or call witnesses. That situation was avoided in the present case but, if he had done, the alternatives would have been either for the judge to cross-examine him or for his evidence to remain untested and unchallenged.

Those actual and possible consequences made it clear that the course adopted by the judge was wrong. Their Lordships could well understand and sympathise with his concern that where serious injuries had been inflicted on the complainant, who gave credible evidence implicating the appellant, the prosecution case should have been prejudiced by inappropriately calling a witness who should have been tendered to the defence.

LORD JUSTICE RUSSELL, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appellant and his co-defendant had each been driving cars involved in an accident which had caused the death of a passenger in the appellant's car. Each blamed the other for causing the accident.

A police officer gave evidence as to the estimated speed of the appellant's car at the time of the accident.

He was not invited by the prosecution to express his opinion as to the cause of the accident or the culpability of either defendant, but when he was cross-examined by counsel for the co-defendant he said that in his opinion the appellant might have been subject to some form of peer group pressure, in that he wanted to keep up with his friends, or that he wanted to show off to the passengers in his vehicle. He

agreed that in his opinion the onus for the accident lay wholly with the appellant.

Counsel for the appellant made an application that the jury should be discharged on the ground of a witness's evidence being inadmissible and was devastatingly prejudicial.

The judge refused that application on the basis that although the evidence was inadmissible as far as the Crown was concerned, that was not so when it was adduced by a co-defendant.

The judge plainly fell into error in not according to the application to discharge the jury. He thought the evidence inadmissible because it was a defendant against another, but a cut-throat defence did not render inadmissible that which was not admissible.

Solicitors: CPS, North London; Treasury Solicitor.

Inadmissible evidence

Regina v Theodosi

Before Lord Justice Russell, Mr Justice Roch and Mr Justice Wright
[Judgment April 9]

Where inadmissible evidence of an expert's opinion, in a matter outside his area of expertise, was elicited in cross-examination on behalf of a co-defendant who was running a cut-throat defence, it could not thereby be rendered admissible.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by Marinos Andreas Theodosi against his conviction in November 1991 at St Albans Crown Court (Judge Hickman and a jury) of causing death by dangerous driving and ordering a retrial.

Mr Anthony Scriven, QC and Mr Tom Mackinnon, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Simon Pratt for the Crown.

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Solicitors: CPS, Wood Green.

Oldham Borough Council v Attorney-General

Before Mr Justice Chadwick
[Judgment April 7]

Where a donor had given property to trustees to be held for charitable purposes and he had so expressed his intention in the deed or will as to make clear that he intended that the very property given was the one to be used for the performance of those purposes, the court had no jurisdiction, in the absence of circumstances which satisfied the requirements of section 13(1) of the Charities Act 1960, to direct that the property should be sold and an alternative provided with the proceeds, however beneficial to the performance of the charitable purposes it might appear to do so.

The basic principle in relation to the court's inherent power to administer trusts was stated by the Court of Appeal in *In re Weir Hospital* [1901] 2 Ch 1241: "The first duty of the court is to construe the will, and to give effect to the charitable directions of the founder, assuming them not to be open to objection of the ground of public policy. The court does not consider whether those directions are wise or whether a more generally beneficial application of the testator's property might not be found."

That led necessarily to a conclusion that, if the donor had made it sufficiently clear that the land which he had given in trust was the very land upon which he intended the chosen charitable purpose to be carried out, then prior to the enactment of section 13 of the 1960 Act, the court was bound to carry that intention into effect for so long as that could be done and that it had no jurisdiction

Some £2 million of that balance would be appropriated as a capital endowment for the future maintenance of the replacement playing fields leaving £4.5 million or thereabouts to be applied *cy-près* by way of a scheme.

The proposals had given rise to considerable local controversy. Many objected on environmental or planning grounds. That indicated that the benefit to the locality, which might be thought by some to be self-evident, had not been universally recognised or acclaimed.

Mr Justice Chadwick so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division answering a question raised in an originating summons, issued by Oldham Borough Council and defended by the Attorney-General, stating that the court had no jurisdiction to authorise the council to exchange any part of the Clayton Playing Fields save in circumstances within section 13(1) of the 1960 Act.

Mr David Lowe, QC and Mr Christopher Nugee for the council; Mr David Unwin for the Attorney-General.

MR JUSTICE CHADWICK said that the Clayton Playing Fields comprised some 23 acres of open space within the metropolitan borough of Oldham, part of Greater Manchester.

The playing fields had been conveyed by deed of gift dated April 6, 1962 by Ina Clayton to the council as trustees for the purpose of playing fields solely.

It was not in dispute that that created a valid charitable trust. Since 1962 the Clayton Playing Fields had been used for the purposes for which they were conveyed. There were six football pitches, a "judding" containing facilities for equestrian and some car parking space.

There was now a proposed development of the site: the erection of two large retail stores with associated parking facilities for about 1,800 cars. The developers intended to provide alternative playing fields within the borough to be vested in the council as trustees of the charity constituted by the 1962 deed. There were 13 proposed alternative playing fields, some two miles away and some three and a half miles away.

The developers claimed that the council would generate a substantial cash sum. Even after the acquisition and establishment of the replacement playing fields the balance of £5,651,500 would be received in cash by the council as trustee.

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Purpose of gift preserved

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Separate joint committal of juvenile for trial

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Regina v Coventry City Magistrates, Ex parte M

Before Lord Justice Lloyd and Mr Justice Waterhouse
[Judgment March 30]

A juvenile court could commit a juvenile to be tried at the crown court with an adult with whom he had been jointly charged, pursuant to section 24(1)(b) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, when the adult had already been committed to trial by a different bench, as it was not a requirement of the section that the adult should be before the court at the time the juvenile was committed.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an application by M, a minor, for judicial review of a decision of Coventry Justices to commit him to trial at the crown court on charges of aiding and abetting rape and indecent assault.

Section 24(1) provides: "Where a person under the age of 17 appears or is brought before a magistrates' court on an information charging him with an indictable offence other than homicide, he shall be tried summarily unless . . . (b) he is charged jointly with a person who has attained the age of 17 and the court considers it necessary in the interests of justice to commit them both for trial . . ."

MR JUSTICE WATERHOUSE said that it had been argued that the juvenile court had no power to commit the juvenile when the adult was not present. That argument was based on R v Doncaster Crown Court, Ex parte CPS (1987) 85 Cr App R 1 which had been taken to mean that when a court was considering whether to commit a juvenile under section 24(1)(b) both the adult and the juvenile had to be before the court: see also the notes in *Archbold, Criminal Evidence, Pleading & Practice* (44th edition (1992) volume 1 para 1-71) and *Stones Justices Manual* (123rd edition (1991) volume 1 para 1-203 (Note E)).

That was too wide an interpretation of the case. There was no reason why a decision under section 24(1)(b) should not remain open to a juvenile court once the decision had been made by a properly constituted court to commit the older person to the crown court.

The juvenile court could then decide that "it was necessary in the interests of justice to commit them both for trial" under section 24(1)(b). Such a reading of the section conformed with the decision in the Doncaster case.

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD, agreeing, said that the court referred to in section 24(1)(a) of the 1980 Act was a juvenile court and so it was under subsection 24(1)(b). How could a juvenile court commit both a juvenile and an adult to trial on the same occasion?

Solicitors: Rotherham & Co, Coventry; CPS, West Midlands.

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- 9.55 Road to Avonlea. Children's drama serial (r) (5706961)
- 10.10 Carnival in Rio. Procession floats preparations in Rio's samba schools (3648650)
- 11.00 The 101 Series about video games, presented by Dominick Diamond (r) (1544110)
- 11.35 Get Smart. Spoo! spy series starring Don Adams as agent Max. In this episode volunteered by his boss for a suicide mission (2998664)
- 10.00 Night to Remember presented by Shenea McDonald. Includes coverage of the 1945 Caring Edge programme about the Hector police and television coverage of the general election (r). (Teletext) (5) (7435598)
- 12.30 Business Daily. The latest news and analysis from the world's money markets (27481)
- 1.00 The Singing Patrol. Early-learning series. The guest is singer Pat Labelle (22936)
- 2.00 Film: Prince of Foxes (1949, b/w) starring Tyrone Power and Orson Welles. Historical drama set in medieval Italy, with Power as the envoy of power-crazy Cesare Borgia (Welles) sent to reconquer the land ruled over by Felix Aymer for son to an invasion. With Windsor Hendrix providing the love interest. Directed by Henry King (9510)
- 4.00 Howling Passions. Among those Anna Pavlov meets is Jimmy Hancock, head gardener of Powis castle (r). (Teletext) (145)
- 5.00 Fifteen to One. Fast-moving general knowledge quiz (3) (329)
- 5.00 The Late Late Show. Dublin's music and chat show hosted by Gay Byrne (2059)
- 6.00 The Cosby Show. American domestic comedy starring Bill Cosby (r). (Teletext) (594)
- 6.30 Tonight with Jonathan Ross. The guests are Julian Clary, journalist Paul Morley and comedian Mark Lamm (3) (874)
- 7.00 Channel 4 News. (Teletext) Weather (583648)
- 7.50 Comedy (691)
- 9.00 Brookside. Soap set in a suburban Merseyside side (2435)



Killer and victim: Martin Masquez, Bernard Spiegel (9.00pm)

Handel's oratorio: a 250th anniversary performance (8.30pm)

8.30 Messiah By George Frideric Handel. A live concert from Dublin's Point Theatre celebrating the 250th anniversary of arguably the world's best-known oratorio, performed by the Orchestra and Chorus of the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields, conducted by Sir Neville Martinne. During the interval, a short documentary *For Ever and Ever*, traces the popularity of the work over the past 250 years, and the director Keith Cheetham talks to Sir Neville about his interpretation and also to the musicologist H.C. Robbins Landon (S) (Z7442226)

11.40 Something Like a War. A documentary examination India's national family planning programme from the perspective of women who claim that they are being used as guinea pigs in the interest of contraceptive research (177139)

12.40am Tonight With Jonathan Ross (S) (Z741578). Ends at 1.10

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HTV WALES

33-100110 "Hitting" 10:40 (banned to
 10:10) 10:10-10:40 Better Life
 TSW
 As London, except 2:20pm The World of
 the East (59043429) 2:20-3:15 The Young
 Doctors (8210961) 3:20-3:35 Home and
 3-3.30 Central Joffidre (92 0958066)

RADIO 3

4.15 Lutosławski and Dohnányi:
 Moray Welsh, cello, Andrew
 Ball, piano, perform
 Lutosławski (222)
 Metamorphosis; Dohnányi
 (Sonata in B flat minor, Op 8)
 4.55 Harmonia Sacra: Nigel
 Rogers, tenor, Colin Tipler,
 organ, Nigel Nunn, architect,
 perform sacred songs and
 organ voluntaries by Purcell,
 Blow, Locke and Pennington
 Humility
 5.30 The Night of the Shepherds

8 3rd Message

Composers of the Week:
Jean-Baptiste Lully, Lully
Lully: Pour méditer (Lully)
excerpt; Lully, air Sempé
(Diversément II); Lully
(Miserere)

Winning Sequence: Sibelius
"Finnland, The Ocean"
Schubert (Daphne am Bach;
Am See, S. 124; Am Strom);
Johann Strauss, son (Waltz,
Musikverein (Musikverein)
[Auf der Donau]; Der Schiffer,
D. 130; Wie Uluru hieß; Der
Fischer; Meeres Stille, D. 216;
Mittelschön (Quintet); Calm
See and Prosperous Voyage;
Schubert (Des Fischers
Liebslied); Auf dem Wasser
zu singen; Delius (Summer
Moods); The River (Delius)
(Der Sverger); Debussy (La Mer)
BBC Wales' SO under Bar

to Janie Burfoot, the director
of the Painsford Park Trust
Lorraine Glass
Orchestra: Uwe von Lahr
the BBC concert marks the
joint centuries of Hopper
and Milhaud. Jessa Lopez
conducts Milhaud's
(Three Rag Caprices, Op 76);
Hopper (Concerto for
piano and orchestra), 7.55
The Brahms 2 and 3
Last to know, Christopher
Hogg talks about a banking
millionaire in Switzerland, 8.15
Milhaud (Carnival of
Dance); Hopper (Symphony No 4,
Delicate Basileries)

9.10 The Last Leopard: The David
and Laila reading from The Second
Leopard biography by
Giuseppe di Lampedusa (r)
9.30 Haydn (Sonata in E flat, H XVI

Wordsworth performs
Mussorgsky, arr. Rimsky-
Korsakov: 1. Night on the Ba-

(Mountain). Prokofiev (Vn) Concerto No 2 in G minor, Op 26; (Pia) Paganini (Violin) Concerto, Act 2 (Ballet). The Nutcracker: Live from St John's, Smith Square, London. The pianist Ruth Lister plays the Mazurka in D minor, K 397, Beethoven (Sonata in A sharp, Op 78); (Pia) Liszt (Cm) Overgrown Path, Op 11 Third, Book 1 (3).

(Pia) Mendelssohn String Quartet under Nicholas Kraemer performs *Lichacyony* in C major, Op 40; (Pia) minor, Op 20; Dodgson (Duo concertino: Jean-Lucques; (Pia) Gifford, guitar; Bar) (Violin concerto No 2 in E, BWV 1042, Kantowicz); Tchaikovsky (Serenade in C, Op 48)

week Father Priest Steer, a Russian Orthodox priest who explored the music of John Taverner, himself a member of the Orthodox church, can help explain the Week message.

Father Steer's homilies also serve as introductions to the sacred works which include (on Thursday) *The Protecting Veil*, for cello and orchestra, and his From premonitions years ago so thrilling acclamation Tonight's Towerwork is the first ode from *The Garden of St Andrew* of Crete, performed by the Tallis Scholars and superbly recorded at Father Steer's Orthodox church in Norfolk.

10.30 Missing It Feeding the Hungry Band in Junction

11.35-12.35 Sam Strauss (v)

the Week: Richard Strasser (v)

POLED BY PETER DEAR AND GILLIAN MAXEY
CHOICE BY PETER WEAVER/RADIO CHOICE BY PETER DAVALLE

هكذا من الام

3876597) 5.00 I. Love Lucy (3333) 5.30
Brookside (781) 5.00 Newsnight (30686)

June 29, 1987 and 1994 & 98
Weather
News
Start the week with Melvin
Franklin and guests (6)
10-10.30am The Molehouse (FM)
only: The penultimate episode
of Christopher Lee's political
thriller. With Julian Glover as
the Chief Minister (5)
Daily Service (LW) only: With
John Trinity Church, Come
Down near Bath (5)
10.30am The World Tonight
Ann Massey reads the final
selection from the Authorized
Version
Melvin's Hour: This week,
chef Raymond Blanc prepares
a variety of egg dishes,
beginning with soufflé. In
1.30pm News
Melvin's Book Line: 071-580
4411. Lines open from 10am
You and Yours, with Debbie
Smith suggests ways to enjoy
retirement (2)
7.20 Women's Hour (LW) only (1)
8.00 News: The Monday Play: The
Snatch. In Gillian Richmond's
travels, part of the two
scripted women are tragically
interviewed when Kate suffers
a miscarriage and snatches
Tim's baby. With Kate Burghy
and David Kershaw (5)
9.30 The Financial World
Tonight, with Roger White (5)
10.00 The World Tonight
with Richard Kershaw (5)
10.45 A Book at Bedtime: Love is
Blue, by John Wyndham (final
part)
11.00 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to
the Galaxy: An epic
adventure in time and space,
written by Douglas Adams (1
of 6) (5)
11.30 Sweet Adelaide

● **CHOICE:** Because June Knox-Mawer's interview with